

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

Vol I No 143

24 July 1979

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON CENTRAL EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

HK230750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 79 p 6 HK

[Article by Ren Zhengde: [0117 2973 1795]: "Another Marathon Negotiation"]

[Text] The negotiations over disarmament in Central Europe have been on and off for 6 years. The talks are now in the 18th round. Taking the opportunity of the SALT II treaty signing, the Soviet Union and the United States recently let it be known that the signing of this treaty may "promote" the Central European disarmament negotiations and "expedite breaking the deadlock." The talks now underway, however, show that both sides are as divided as ever over essential problems.

The Central European disarmament negotiations are a product of the Soviet-U.S. contention in Europe. During the 1960's, the Soviet Union proposed holding a "European security conference" to split the Western countries and eliminate U.S. influence, while the United States took countermeasures by proposing "mutual and balanced force reductions" in Central Europe. Subsequently, the West agreed to hold the "European security conference" and the Soviet Union accepted the proposal to negotiate a Central European disarmament. Twelve NATO states and seven Warsaw Pact nations held preparatory meetings in Vienna in January 1973. After more than 5 months of controversies, the purpose of the meeting was defined as holding "negotiations for mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and relevant measures," and a decision was made regarding which states might participate in the negotiations. Formal negotiations started in Vienna the same year in October. Participating in the negotiations were 12 member states (7 NATO states: the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg; 4 Warsaw Pact states: the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia; and 8 observers (5 NATO states: Denmark, Norway, Italy, Greece and Turkey; 3 Warsaw Pact states: Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania).

The course of the negotiations were replete with sharp exchanges of opinions, with both sides attempting to weaken the military power of the other. In particular, the Soviet Union strived to make use of the negotiations to maintain its military superiority in Central Europe. During the negotiations, both sides put forward numerous proposals and counter-proposals and compromised on minor issues, but did not yield on essential problems.

The focus of the current differences is on the number of troops. To determine the number of troops to be reduced, it is first necessary to clarify the number of troops both sides have amassed in Central Europe. This question has remained unsettled since 1976. As a matter of fact, the Warsaw Pact has kept a much larger regular army in Central Europe than NATO. The Soviet Union, however, stressed that both sides were keeping "about the same" number of troops in Central Europe. Under the pretext of a "military secret," it had long delayed revealing the actual number of Warsaw Pact troops. It was not until 1976 that it announced that these troops totalled 965,000, 855,000 of whom were with the land forces. NATO pointed out that the figures given by the Soviet Union were false, being 150,000 less than the correct number. The Soviet Union refused to admit this. It tried to evade the question of troops numbers, holding that this was "a very trifling issue."

NATO stated that it had made a major concession by consenting to the reduction in the U.S. nuclear "umbrella" in exchange for the withdrawal of a Soviet tank corps. It would thus make no more concessions on the number of Warsaw Pact troops. Its spokesman stressed that this was the "central issue" and the negotiations "could hardly make progress" unless the Warsaw Pact would reveal the true number of its troops.

Another major difference involves the principle of disarmament. The NATO bloc headed by the United States insists on the principle of "balanced" disarmament in order to change the Soviet military superiority in Central Europe. By being "balanced," it means reducing the armies in different numbers until both sides have equal military strength. That is, the Warsaw Pact bloc has to reduce its armies more than NATO does. To achieve this end, NATO suggested a two-phased disarmament plan: In the first, the land forces of the Soviet side in Central Europe have to be reduced by 68,000 men while those of the U.S. side by 29,000 men. In the second phase, the relevant NATO and Warsaw Pact states should reduce their military strength. Eventually, the total military strength of each side should not exceed 900,000 men, 700,000 of whom are to be with the land forces.

To maintain the Warsaw Pact's military superiority in Central Europe and to weaken NATO's military strength, the Soviet Union clings to the principle of "equal" disarmament, which means that both sides should reduce their armaments in equal numbers or proportions. At the end of such disarmament, the Warsaw Pact will still be superior to NATO in military strength. The Soviet Union formerly put four different disarmament proposals forward, each based on this idea. It later adopted other tactics. In its 8 June 1978 proposal, it agreed with NATO that both sides should each reduce their land forces to 700,000 troops. It insisted, however, that disarmament should be conducted on the principle of "equal proportions." Because the number of troops reported by the Soviet Union was 150,000 less than the actual number, both sides would superficially have equal military strength. Actually, the Warsaw Pact bloc would retain its superiority. Western public opinion therefore called this proposal "a fraud." Yet, the Soviet Union described it as "a decisive contribution to Central European disarmament," and repeatedly urged NATO to reply.

The third major difference between both sides is in disarmament quotas for various countries. NATO stressed a "collective maximum quota." That is to say, each of the two sides could maintain land forces to a maximum of 700,000 men, with the number of Soviet and U.S. troops in Central Europe being limited, and the Warsaw Pact and NATO determining the numbers of troops for each of their member states. NATO wanted to use this method to prevent the Soviet Union from having a smaller cut. It also wanted to make a bigger cut in the troop strength of The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg. And a smaller cut in that of West Germany on condition that the NATO armed forces would not exceed the maximum quota. The Soviet Union strongly objected and pointed out that there should be a quota for the armed forces of each country of the two sides. Its intention was to restrict and weaken West Germany's military strength.

This marathon negotiation over Central European disarmament was a farce from the beginning. It did not solve the actual problems facing Europe. In particular, since the negotiations started, the Soviet Union never reduced a man or a gun. On the contrary, it went further to replace its military equipment, strengthen its military forces and hold frequent military exercises. During the 1970's, the Soviet Union reportedly dispatched an extra 125,000 troops to Central Europe and increased its tanks from 13,000 to 19,000, replacing 60 percent of its older tanks with advanced T-62 models and 40 percent with more advanced T-72 ones. The quality of Soviet planes and guns was also improved. The West German press said: During the negotiations, the Soviet Union adopted "stalling tactics" while simultaneously "stepping up arms expansion and war preparedness" while "NATO was asleep."

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Actually, NATO was not asleep but was lagging far behind the Soviet Union in strengthening its military power. According to statistics, the United States had retrenched the noncombative personnel of its armed forces in Europe by more than 13,000 men in order to replenish its fighting troops. It dispatched more than 20,000 troops to West Germany and strengthened the antitank forces there. The U.S. defense Secretary recently said that the United States would send another 7 fighting battalions to Europe in the next 5 years.

It can be seen that the "negotiations over Central European disarmament" have become a real "arms expansion negotiation." No wonder West European public opinion raises this question: "What has the Central European disarmament negotiation brought to Europe?" The Austrian press comments: What it has brought "can hardly be called higher level security in Europe." British and West German newspapers point out: Even if these negotiations reach an agreement and some armed forces are reduced, "the basic strategic superiority of the East will not change much." The Soviet Union's geographical positions and "transport capacity make it possible to replenish almost overnight areas where its military strength has been reduced."

TASS ATTACKS EEC FOR GRAIN CUTOFF TO VIETNAM

OW231702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--The European Parliament's resolution supporting the EEC Commission's discontinuance of grain supplies to Vietnam was attacked by TASS in a report on July 20 as "political action and moreover, a rather unseemly one."

Early this month, the EEC Commission came to a decision to discontinue its grain aid to Vietnam as a means of urging the Vietnamese authorities to change the policy of dumping their own people abroad. It was also intended to channel the money thus saved to emergency relief for the Vietnamese refugees.

The EEC Commission's decision is quite understandable and reasonable in view of Hanoi's atrocious traffic in its own people from which many other countries have suffered a great deal.

In a commentary on July 5, however, TASS accused the EEC Commission of having passed "a shameful decision" which, so it said, was "an expression of the desire of certain West European political circles to join the malicious anti-Vietnamese slanderous campaign."

Now, the European Parliament was again blamed by TASS for its resolution to support the EEC Commission's decision.

TASS and Soviet newspapers have not spared a single one of those countries like Malaysia, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Britain and West Germany, when they announced one after another suspension of their aid to Vietnam.

The invectives poured out by Soviet media cannot save Vietnam from universal sanction. They merely serve to show that the Kremlin is behind Hanoi's policy of exporting its own people. The British *ECONOMIST* pointed out on June 23 that "it (Vietnam) could not act with such impunity without Russian backing." Commenting on Hanoi's dumping of refugees, the Paris paper, *L'AURORÉ* noted that "backed by its big brother the Soviet Union, Vietnam has taken an aggressive stance."

WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM ENDS IN ROME

OW210921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rome, July 20 (XINHUA)--The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development has called for "further improvement in the present system of international relations" and the establishment of a new international economic order.

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In a declaration of principles and programme of action adopted at the eight-day conference ending here this evening, it also stressed, "changes in the international trading system to improve access to industrialized markets for raw and processed agricultural commodities, particularly from developing countries, have an important contribution to make to the achievement of rural goals."

One hundred thirty-five countries were represented and delegates from over 120 countries delivered speeches at the conference. Many delegates stressed the urgent need to eradicate poverty, hunger, malnutrition and other kinds of distress still existing in most rural areas of the world. They said the basic objectives of agrarian reform were a widespread access to land, water and other resources.

Some Third World delegates emphasized the urgent need of land redistribution in favour of the landless who work the land, especially in those areas where ownership is concentrated in a few hands. They also underlined the importance of a new international economic order. They said most developing countries are agricultural nations with their main source of foreign exchange being export of agricultural produce, but the terms of trade for agricultural produce have always been unfavourable to them.

President S. Pertini of Italy attended the opening session of the conference. President L. Senghor of Senegal, President J. Nyerere of Tanzania and President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh addressed the conference.

LAI YALI ADDRESSEES UNSC ON JEWISH SETTLEMENTS ISSUE

OW210915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 20 (XINHUA)--A resolution calling for a cease in the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories was adopted at the U.N. Security Council meeting this afternoon.

The resolution points out that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories have no legal validity and constitute a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war. It urges Israel to cease, on an urgent basis, the establishment, construction and planning of settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem. During the two-and-half-day debate, representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Kuwait, Egypt, Jordan, Zambia and many other countries unanimously condemned the Israeli settlement policy and its behavior in the occupied Arab territories and expulsion of Arab people from their homeland. They pointed out that by establishing settlements for Jews in the occupied areas, Israel was seeking to legitimize and perpetuate its occupation of Arab territories. The PLO representative Zehdi Labib Terzi stressed that there was only one way to settle the problem of settlements: namely by dismantling them and returning the land to the owners, together with a total withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers. The settlements were minefields, he added.

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Chinese representative Lai Yali pointed out in his address to the meeting, "The untold sufferings of the Arab and Palestinian peoples in the occupied territories are solely the result of the Israeli policies of aggression and expansion and the rivalry between the superpowers in that region."

"In order to resolve the question of the occupied territories and the whole Middle East question, it is imperative to firmly get rid of superpower intervention and sabotage, firmly oppose Israel's policies of aggression and expansion, recover the Arab occupied territories and realize the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland and establish their own state," he noted. He added, "To this end, it is essential to rely on the great strength of the unity of the Arab people."

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ZHANG WENJIN LEAVES GENEVA

OW221938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, July 22 (XINHUA)--Zhang Wenjin, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-foreign minister, left here for home this evening after attending the international meeting on Indochinese refugees held here on July 20 and 21.

During the last three days, Zhang Wenjin called on U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, and leaders or deputy leaders of the delegations of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Australia, Canada, France and Britain. He also met with UN Under-Secretary-General Buffum, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling, and President of the International Committee of the Red Cross Alexandre Hay.

Yesterday evening, Zhang Wenjin gave a dinner in honour of Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations, at the permanent Chinese mission to the UN office here.

BRIEFS

GOLD COINS ISSUED--Beijing, July 19--China will issue 50,000 gold coins to commemorate the International Year of the Child under an agreement signed here this afternoon by the China Mint Company and the United States-based Paramount International Coin Corporation. The coins will be 90 percent fine and 27 millimeters in diameter. Each of the 50,000 standard proof gold coins will weigh 17.17 grams in weight and have a face value of 450 yuan, while a limited edition of 500 gold piefort coins each will have double that weight and twice the value. The national emblem of the People's Republic of China will appear on one side of the coin, and a Chinese boy and girl watering a flower and the symbols of the International Year of the Child and of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will be on the other. The issuance of the coins is part of a program sponsored by UNICEF honouring the International Year of the Child. Some 30 countries are taking part. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW]

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
UNITED STATES

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VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN RECEIVES U.S. COMMUNICATIONS PROFESSOR

OW221415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier of the State Council Wang Zhen met here this morning with James Aronson, American professor of communications at the Hunter College and Mrs. Aronson (Grambs Miller).

Professor Aronson, a journalist of 30 years standing, is an active supporter of the Chinese revolution. He was invited to China last February to give lectures here for six months.

During the meeting, Vice-Premier Wang Zhen thanked Professor Aronson for his efforts in helping train Chinese journalists. The Vice-Premier exchanged views with him on the situation in China and the world at large.

The lectures given by Professor Aronson will be compiled into a book to be published in China.

His wife Grambs Miller is a painter. During her stay in China, she worked with a Chinese artist on a children's picture book "Xiao Ming and Katie Visit the Beijing Zoo", the first picture book done jointly by Chinese and American artists.

Present at the meeting were Yang Fangzhi, director of the Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs, Li Pu, deputy director of the XINHUA News Agency, and An Gang, director of the Institute of Journalism of the Academy of Social Sciences.

VICE PREMIER WANG ZHEN MEETS WITH HARVARD DELEGATION

OW221634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation of the Harvard University Business School led by the assistant dean, R. Waters. Mr. C.B. Sung, president of the E-F Pacific Corporation, and Mrs. Sung, who came to China with the delegation, were present.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Wang Zhen gave a dinner in honour of the American guests. Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai also attended.

Members of the delegation have given lectures in Harbin and Beijing. They were invited to China by the Harbin Engineering University and Beijing Engineering Institute.

DANCE STUDY GROUP LEAVES U.S. AFTER SUCCESSFUL TOUR

OW191654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpt] New York, July 18 (XINHUA correspondent Yuan Jin)--The eight-member Chinese dance study group left here for home yesterday after a one-month visit to the United States.

Leader of the group Chen Jinqing, a leading member of the Beijing School of Dance, told XINHUA before his departure, "This was a very successful and fruitful visit. We have not only broadened our mind and learnt from others, but have also introduced Chinese national folk dances to the artists of the United States and other countries, thereby deepening mutual understanding and friendship."

The Chinese dance group took part in the first USA international ballet competition in Jackson, Mississippi, the American dance festival in Durham, North Carolina, and visited New York. They met frequently with both American and overseas dancers.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS USSR BORDER PROVOCATION

OW241204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry today in a note to the Soviet Embassy here lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government against the pre-meditated border provocation and serious incident of bloodshed by Soviet frontier soldiers on July 16. The Soviet soldiers lay in ambush at the Sino-Soviet border in the Tersadi area, Tacheng County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and fired at and killed a Chinese cadre and wounded a veterinary of a local stock farm.

The note reads:

"On July 16, 1979 twenty odd fully armed Soviet frontier soldiers, lying in ambush at the Sino-Soviet border in the Tersadi area, Tacheng County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, fired at Li Baoqin, a cadre, and Burumbutug, a veterinary, of the five star stock farm of Tacheng County, who were there to inspect the pasture, a normal production activity. They killed Li Baoqin and wounded Burumbutug on the spot and then intruded into Chinese territory and carried Li Baoqin's body and the wounded Burumbutug into Soviet territory. They thus created a serious incident of provocation and bloodshed. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Soviet Government against this incident.

"After the incident, resorting to the mean trick of 'the villain making the charge first', the Soviet side on July 17 made a verbal statement to the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, falsely accusing the Chinese personnel for trespassing the boundary. This was an outright distortion of the facts and confounding black and white. It must be pointed out that the said area is not a disputed area, for the boundary alignment there is clear. The Soviet side is fully aware of the fact that each year in the pasturing season Chinese herdsmen graze their sheep and cattle on the Chinese side of the boundary line in this area. Now the Soviet frontier soldiers deliberately laid an ambush and suddenly fired at Chinese citizens on Chinese territory, and afterwards the Soviet side took a prompt diplomatic action. This shows that the said serious incident of provocation and bloodshed was wholly pre-arranged by the Soviet side.

"It must be further pointed out that since the beginning of this summer, Soviet soldiers have often intruded into Chinese territory to interfere with and disrupt the productive activities of Chinese herdsmen. For instance, on June 30 a Soviet military helicopter intruded into the air over the area of the source of the Uzuntush river in Akqi County, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China and circled at low altitude to disperse Chinese flocks. The Soviet side also pulled down Chinese herdsmen's living and production facilities such as houses and sheep-pens in the said area. On all these occasions the Chinese side made representations to the Soviet side at the frontier meetings. This shows that all these Soviet activities are not isolated or accidental but are designed to create tension and threaten the safety and life of the Chinese border inhabitants.

"As for the Soviet charge in its oral statement that in other sections of the Sino-Soviet border Chinese herdsmen crossed the border for pasturing under the protection of Chinese soldiers, that was sheer fabrication.

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"The Chinese Government seriously demands that the Soviet Government stop all intrusions and provocations along the border, immediately hand over Burumbutug, the Chinese citizen who was wounded and carried away by Soviet frontier soldiers, punish the culprits of the bloodshed at Tersadi, compensate all the losses of the deceased and the wounded and take effective measures to guarantee against the occurrence of similar incidents in the future.

"The Soviet side has deliberately created a border incident of provocation and bloodshed at a time when concrete arrangements are being discussed for negotiations on the relations between China and the Soviet Union. This cannot but draw the serious attention of the Chinese side."

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SLACKENS

OW211246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, July 20 (XINHUA)--Industrial production rate in the Soviet Union has gone down in the first half of the year, according to a communique on the results of the implementation of the country's national economic plan for the first half of this year issued by the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

The total value of industrial output decreased by 3.5 percent and industrial labour productivity by 2.5 percent in the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Production of some industries increased in the first half of this year, according to data of the Central Statistical Board. For example, the Ministry of Gas Industry has accomplished its target by 104 percent and the production of television sets has increased by 29 percent. However, production plans for petroleum, steel, chemical fertilizers, cement, textile products, meat, animal oil and fish products have not been fulfilled.

Output of 23 out of the 62 important industrial products mentioned in the communique went down as compared with the corresponding period last year. The production of steel and rolled steel was 99 percent, chemical fertilizers and cement 94 percent and tractors 95 percent of that of the corresponding period of last year.

Sources here have predicted that the setback in production thus far is bound to have an adverse effect on the fulfillment of the yearly plan.

OPENING OF 7TH ALL-UNION GAMES IN MOSCOW NOTED

OW231620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, July 21 (XINHUA)--The 7th All-Union Games opened at the Lenin Stadium here today as a rehearsal of the summer olympic games due next year.

Taking part in the games are 15,000 Soviet athletes and 2,500 athletes coming from 90 countries including the United States, Democratic Germany, West Germany, France, Mexico and Tanzania.

Thirty events including all those of the summer olympic games are to be held.

The current games will be closed on August 5.

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D 1

KCNA STATEMENT ON U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FREEZE CITED

OW231520 Beijing : NHUA in English 1505 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (XINHUA)--The Korean Central News Agency in an authorized statement yesterday branded the U.S. announcement of suspension of [withdrawal of] its forces from South Korea as "an open challenge" to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and to the trend of times.

After criticising the U.S. President for making the biggest "false commitment" of troop pullout from South Korea, it goes on to say: "The whole world knows that [we] have not reinforced the armed forces, entirely devoted to peaceful construction, and have made consistent efforts for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification." Listing U.S. massive shipments of new military equipment and combat materials into South Korea, it points out: "The U.S. imperialists mean to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and, for this aggressive purpose, leave South Korea under military occupation forever. By keeping the U.S. troops in South Korea, they intend to use them as a barrier to the reunification of Korea and perpetuate the division of Korea into 'two Koreas' and thereby attain their aggressive designs on our country. "Judging from Carter's cancellation of the 'pullout' plan after his South Korean trip, he was not in good earnest in proposing 'three-way talks.' But it was a diplomatic ruse for concealing his splitting and war manoeuvres in Korea and misleading public opinion."

It notes: "Carter's withdrawal of his 'commitment of troop pullout' is a criminal act which causes another occasion of rendering more acute the military confrontation and tension in Korea, obstructs peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and gravely menaces peace in Asia and the world." It demands, "The U.S. imperialists should renounce their wild design to permanently divide Korea and keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base and pull out of South Korea without delay with all their troops and weapons." The statement concludes, "The Korean people will never tolerate the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to threaten them with 'strength' and permanently occupy and rule South Korea by splitting our nation into two. But, with the support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people, they will shatter to pieces the 'two Koreas' plot of the splittists within and without, and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the united force of the whole nation."

PRC, DPRK YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS GREET SIGNING OF TREATY

HK231350 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 12 Jul 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "Chinese and Korean Youth Organizations Exchange Greetings on 18th Anniversary of PRC-DPRK Treaty"]

[Text] On the 18th anniversary of the signing of the PRC-DPRK treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the central committee of the Chinese CYL, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation sent a telegram on 10 July to the central committee of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League and the Korean Students Committee, warmly congratulating the Korean people and youth on their brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party.

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The telegram read: The Chinese youth and students firmly support the recent appeal made by 18 Korean government, party and social organizations for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. They firmly believe the Korean people's great cause of reunifying their fatherland will surely be accomplished at an early date.

On 10 July, the Korean Socialist Working Youth League sent a telegram to the central committee of the Chinese CYL, warmly greeting the 18th anniversary of the signing of the PRC-DPRK treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The telegram read: After this treaty was signed, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and the Korean people were further developed. We greatly rejoice over this. We believe the invincible friendship and unity which link Chinese and Korean youths will be further consolidated and developed. We sincerely wish you enormous achievements in your struggle for socialist modernization.

FORMER JAPANESE ASDF CHIEF ENDS PRC VISIT

OW231402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, July 23 (XINHUA)--Mr. Kanshi Ishikawa, former chief of staff of the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force, ends his visit to China and left here for home today.

Mr. Kanshi Ishikawa arrived in China on July 12 at the invitation of the Chinese Armymen's Association. When he was in Beijing on July 13, he was entertained at a banquet given by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and president of the Chinese Armymen's Association.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY IN MIDEAST INCREASES OIL IMPORTS

OW211842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 (XINHUA)--Masumi Esaki, international trade and industry minister of Japan, was back here today after touring Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates starting on July 7. He was dispatched by the Japanese Government to the four Middle East states shortly after the 7-nation Tokyo summit, as a major part of Japan's oil diplomacy.

In face of the oil crunch, Western countries have launched diplomatic offensives on the oil-producing countries. "We want to have a steady supply of oil, and will strive to get more, even a drop more." This was said by sources from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Before the Tokyo summit, the U.S. secretary of energy and the West German finance minister were already in the Middle East seeking for oil, followed by the French prime minister and the British foreign secretary in early July. Thanks to its new approach and due respect to the demands of oil producing countries, Japan has succeeded in making certain progress in ensuring her oil import.

During the talks between the Japanese minister and the Saudi Arabian minister of planning, the two sides decided to expand the production of the jointly-owned petro-chemical enterprise to an annual output of 400,000 tons of ethylene as against the formerly planned 300,000 tons. The Japan-Iraq talks resulted in a Japanese pledge to provide technical assistance and economic cooperation with Iraq in return for increased oil import from that country. Similar results were also attained in the other two oil-producing states in the Middle East. Japan's oil imports from these four countries account for 53 per cent of its total oil imports.

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SRV CONTINUES PROVOCATIONS IN GUANGXI BORDER AREAS

OW231431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nanning, July 23--Since mid-July SRV armed personnel have continued rifle and artillery fire against our border areas, seriously threatening the lives and property of residents there and affecting the normal progress of production.

From 11 to 20 July, SRV armed personnel launched six provocations against border areas in Fancheng Multinational Autonomous County and opened fire on Tongzhong people's commune of this county for 3 consecutive days. On the night of 18 July, eight Vietnamese army personnel intruded nearly 2 kilometers into Tongzhong people's commune and frenziedly opened fire at our militiamen. Only after our militiamen returned fire in a counterattack did the Vietnamese aggressors flee in confusion. When Deng Congwu of the Dengwu production team in Dongxing people's commune was ready to go home after his ploughing work at noon on 20 July, he was wounded in the hands by machinegun fire from Vietnamese armed personnel hiding in a bunker.

On the morning of 14 July, when commune members of Banda village of Tongmian commune in Ningmian County were working in the field, Vietnamese armed personnel opened fire at them. Two head of cattle from this village, being startled, stampeded towards the border. Eight Vietnamese armed personnel attempted to seize them, crossed the border and opened fire at our commune members who were running after the cattle. Our militiamen returned fire and drove the Vietnamese armed personnel across the border. On 17 and 19 July, a number of Vietnamese armed public security personnel opened fire at the masses of Tinghao mountain area in Jingzi County and Shuikou people's commune in Longzhou County, as well as at motor vehicles traveling on our highway.

HAN NIANLONG EXTENDS REGRETS ON DEATH OF SRV VICE PRESIDENT

OW240742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong called at the Vietnamese Embassy here this morning to extend condolences on the death of Nguyen Luong Bang, vice-president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

COMMENTARY ON INCREASING ISOLATION OF HANOI

OW210830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

["XINHUA commentary: 'Hanoi More Isolated Than Ever'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--Vietnam, once respected and admired by people the world over for resistance to U.S. aggression, is now discredited by the world public for throwing itself into the lap of Moscow in its frantic quest for regional hegemony and launching massive armed aggression against Kampuchea under Soviet support.

It has occupied vast tracts of Kampuchean territory and extended the flames of war to the Kampuchea-Thailand borders where it has massed formidable forces, seriously threatening the security and stability of the Asian and Pacific region, particularly the Southeast Asian countries. It is this naked aggression that has opened the eyes of the Southeast Asian states and the world public enabling them to see clearly the true colours of Hanoi as a hegemonist. Public opinion points out that Hanoi is "modelling itself on the Soviet policy of occupation of Czechoslovakia" and "acting the role of the Cuba of Asia".

Its acts not only betray the socialist cause but show that it has "abandoned the non-aligned policy" and revealed its hegemonist ambitions more and more clearly. At the same time, in order to receive more Soviet aid, Hanoi has provided Moscow with military ports and bases to serve the Kremlin's expansion southward policy. It has become the root cause of tension in Asia.

Vietnam's policy of external aggression and expansion was logically accompanied by internal militaristic fascist rule and big Vietnamese chauvinism. It ruthlessly persecutes Vietnamese people of Chinese origin and other ethnic people, denies them the means of livelihood, drives them out of their own land and forces large numbers of Kampucheans and Laos to flee their countries. Up to now, it has created and exported about one million Indochinese refugees, lading the neighbouring countries, the Southeast Asian countries in particular, with a heavy political, economic and social burden, while extorting enormous sums of money from the refugees. Its action has aroused indignation throughout the world. World public opinion say that Vietnam is pursuing "a policy of genocide" which is expressly forbidden by the U.N. Charter, and that its driving the refugees to the sea to perish there is a most heinous crime, a "tragedy of mankind." Vietnam, which has freed itself from the yoke of Western colonialism, has now become a colonialist country or a racist country. The Indian paper STATESMAN noted that the "resentment caused by its policies has placed Hanoi in greater political isolation than any time in the recent past." Some countries have stopped or suspended their economic aid to Vietnam. Vietnam's image has undergone such a startling change that even those in the West who had supported it in its struggle against the U.S. aggression in the past are now condemning its policy. The Vietnamese authorities have become universally condemned criminals. Leaders and public opinion of some ASEAN countries pointed out that no one would believe in the Vietnamese pledges of "friendly cooperation," "non-aggression," for there are ulterior motives behind Hanoi's "peace" offensive. Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam said, Vietnam has had its wild ambitions exposed to the full, and "Singapore no longer trusted Vietnam." Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak called "Pham Van Dong a man of fine-sounding words."

A senior Thai general said, "They have promised not to invade us, but they are crafty. They are always promising something that sounds good, but you can never believe them."

COMMENTARY ON ASEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD VIETNAM

HK231217 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Commentary on current affairs by Zhou Xiuqing [0719 0208 1987]: "The ASEAN Countries Are Seeing More and More Clearly the Face of Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] After the recent 12th ASEAN ministerial conference, foreign ministers of the five member countries met their counterparts from Japan, the United States, Australia and New Zealand as well as representatives of the European Common Market. Both meetings mainly dealt with the Indochina situation and the problem of refugees from Vietnam. The foreign ministers of Japan, the United States, Australia and New Zealand unanimously voiced their support for the stand of the five ASEAN countries outlined in the ASEAN communique issued on 30 June, which demanded the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and a stop to the exodus of refugees from Vietnam.

This ASEAN ministerial conference was convened at a time when large numbers of Vietnamese troops were deployed along the Thai-Vietnamese border, posing an increasing threat to Thai security as Thai armed forces stood ready against any possible Vietnamese invasion. The ASEAN foreign ministers anxiously pointed out that ASEAN was facing the danger of a spillover of the war in Kampuchea and that Vietnam was aiming at Thailand as the next target after Cambodia, with Malaysia and Singapore possibly to follow.

The fears expressed by the ASEAN ministers are fully justifiable. The Vietnamese authorities are a gang of great-Vietnamese chauvinists, who have always considered Vietnam to be the superior nation in Indochina or even in the whole of Southeast Asia. They intend to piece together not only an "Indochinese federation," but also a "Southeast Asian federation," both with Vietnam as the leader. For years, Vietnam attacked ASEAN as a "tool for the imperialists." But at the end of 1977 when it launched its aggressive war against Kampuchea, and in the middle of 1978 when it openly whipped up anti-China hysteria, Vietnam suddenly acted out of character and tried "smiling diplomacy" toward the ASEAN countries. This was an attempt to lull them and extricate itself from the isolation it has fallen into following its aggression against Kampuchea and its acts of open enmity against China. High-ranking officials from Hanoi visited ASEAN countries in succession, trying hard to peddle the idea of so-called "regional cooperation." Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong personally paid visits to all five ASEAN countries to sell his proposal for a "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality." He raved about Vietnam's wish to "maintain friendly and good neighborly relations" with the ASEAN countries based on the principle of "mutual respect for each other's independence, and sovereignty, nonintervention, equality and mutual benefit." With regard to the empty promises made by Pham Van Dong, many ASEAN leaders openly expressed their hope that the Vietnamese would be as good as their words. Referring to the fact that Vietnam at the time was actively preparing for further aggression against Kampuchea, public opinion in ASEAN countries pointed out that the Vietnamese leader's "sincerity" should first be judged "according to Vietnam's policies toward Kampuchea."

It turned out just as expected. Two months later, at the end of 1978, beginning of 1979, Hanoi flagrantly mounted a large-scale aggression against Kampuchea with Soviet support.

Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea has constituted a grave step in its plan of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia. Developments in Indochina have shown the deceitful nature of Vietnam's assertions that its aggression against Kampuchea "owe to special circumstances" and that this "would not affect ASEAN."

At the start of the 12th ASEAN ministerial conference, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun reminded the delegates that Vietnam had about 10 army divisions deployed on the Thai-Vietnamese border, and pointed out that "the situation is full of the gravest danger." In the joint communique, the ASEAN foreign ministers said: "Any further escalation of the fighting in Kampuchea or the invasion of Thailand by any foreign troops will have a direct effect on the security of the member countries of ASEAN and will also endanger peace and security in the whole of Southeast Asia."

The ASEAN countries have full rights to express their concern over the grave situation created by what Vietnam has done in the past 6 plus months; their demand that peace and stability be maintained in the Southeast Asia region is completely justifiable. A 6 July statement by a Vietnamese foreign ministry spokesman, however, accused the ASEAN communique of "failing to pinpoint the cause of the current situation." The spokesman even threatened the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand. [paragraph continues]

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He said that when they stop supporting the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, they "will have nothing to worry about" in the Thai-Vietnam border area. The Vietnamese press also accused the ASEAN countries of "being unwise," making it known that if ASEAN "cooperates with imperialists, expansionists and hegemonists," it will "bring more trouble for itself and create more tension between itself and Vietnam." By threatening to settle new and old scores with ASEAN, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to silence others so it can have a free hand in aggression and expansion.

Vietnam's deeds, however, have so far helped the ASEAN countries see through the true colors of this "Cuba of the East." Through practice, the ASEAN countries have now got to know the way to cope with Vietnam--the regional hegemonist who is both a swindler and scoundrel.

PROGRESS OF KAMPUCHEAN FORCES IN EARLY JULY NOTED

OW231630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, in close cooperation with local guerrillas, have taken control of some sections of Highway 5 from Odong to Battambang since the beginning of July and liberated many villages along the highway, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea. They have also cut off many sections of Highway 4. On July 9, the revolutionary army gained complete control of Highway 64 and liberated the villages along the highway.

Mid-July Activities

OW240852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, in close coordination with the guerrillas, has repeatedly attacked the Vietnamese aggressors in Battambang battlefield along Highway 10, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported.

On July 17 and 18 they killed or wounded a number of enemies, seized a large quantity of military materials, liberated two villages and gained control over many points along the highway from Battambang to Pailin. From 18 to 20 of this month, the Kampuchean army and guerrillas hit at the Vietnamese invaders in Bavei and Pailin, inflicting many casualties on the enemy and seizing some war materials. They also wiped out many enemy troops between July 10 and 15 in the districts of Phnom Sampeou, Battambang and Mong, and destroyed a military vehicle.

THAILAND CALLS FOR 'POLITICAL' CONFERENCE ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW231851 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, July 23 (XINHUA)--Thailand has proposed to the United Nations secretary-general that an international conference be convened to deal with the political aspect of the Indochinese refugee problem. This was announced to the press here today by Sithi Savetsila, minister attached to the prime minister's office and secretary-general of the National Security Council.

Such a conference is necessary, he said, in view of the fact that the Geneva meeting put stress only on the humanitarian aspect of the problem. He added that Thailand's proposal has been endorsed by the other ASEAN nations.

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At the Geneva meeting, Thailand has spelled out its views and position on how to solve the refugee problem and the policy to be adopted toward it, he said. The most important thing, he pointed out, is to settle the problem at its roots.

Talking to the press at the airport upon his return from Geneva, Sithi said that the Geneva meeting has achieved some results and impressed many delegations with the gravity of the Indochinese refugee problem. Some delegations pointed to the political roots of the refugee problem and put Vietnam in the dock. Turning to the flight of Kampuchians into Thailand, he said that it is purely a political problem and must be solved by political means. First of all, by bringing an end to the fighting in Kampuchea and making all foreign troops withdraw from that country. Sithi reiterated that the Vietnamese Government must stop dumping its own people abroad.

MARCOS' SHAKEUP OF PHILIPPINE CABINET NOTED

OW240814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Manila, July 24 (XINHUA)--President Marcos of the Philippines announced a Cabinet shakeup at the Batasang Pambansa (the national assembly) last night. He has appointed seven new ministers.

In the revamped cabinet, Vicente Paterno, former minister of industry, becomes minister of public highways and Dr. Onofre D. Corpuz, president of the University of the Philippines, heads the Ministry of Education and Culture. The other new appointees are Dr. Enrique Garcia of the Quezon Institute as minister of health; Assemblyman Luis Villafuerte, minister of trade; Assemblyman Ricardo Puno, minister of justice; economist Roberto Ongpin, minister of industry, and Jose Dans, minister of the newly-established Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The president accepted the retirement offers of Minister of Education Juan Manuel, Minister of Health Clemente Gatmaitan, Minister of Trade Troadio Quiazon, Jr. and Minister of Public Highways Baltazar Aquino. The top position in the Justice Ministry has been vacant since Vicente Abad Santos moved to the supreme court. The President also announced a number of sub-cabinet level appointments. Among them Assemblyman Emmanuel Palaez was appointed minister of state for foreign affairs. He will act as liaison between the assembly and the ministry and represent the assembly in international meetings.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER RETURNS HOME

OW221710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1702 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Rangoon, July 22 (XINHUA)--Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha returned here this afternoon after concluding his successful friendly visit to China and Korea.

He has greeted at the airport by Secretary of the Council of State San Yu and other Burmese leaders. Korean Ambassador Bong Chol Man and Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Jin Pangru were also present at the airport.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER REFUGEES

OW201254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Strasbourg, July 19 (XINHUA)--A resolution adopted at the first session of the European Parliament this evening expresses deep concern over the condition of the Indochinese refugees and elects to take concrete measures to give relief to them.

The resolution was jointly sponsored by the European People's Party group, the liberal and democratic group and the European democratic group after an emergency discussion lasting more than three hours. The resolution says, "The European Parliament is deeply concerned at the mortal danger that threatens more than 300,000 Southeast Asian refugees abandoned to a tragic fate on the China Sea." It expresses welcome to the convocation of the Geneva international conference on the question of Indochinese refugees.

Michael O'Kennedy, current executive president of the EEC Council and Irish foreign minister, stressed in his report the grave responsibility of Vietnam for the refugee problem. "The community," he said, "could not but [be] moved by the inhuman and intolerable suffering of the refugees." "It is necessary to take practical measures to resettle the refugees," he added, "but we must also, I believe, try to prevail on the countries of origin to accept their responsibilities in relation to the exodus now taking place from their countries."

Cassanmagnago Cerretti, deputy of the Italian Christian Democratic Party, said that the EEC should not be indifferent to the deplorable conditions which degrade their refugees' human dignity. "The EEC should exert pressure on the Vietnamese Government, forcing it to pursue a policy of respect for human dignity," she said.

British Conservative Party's Parliament member Nicholas William Bethell said that pressure should be put on the Vietnamese Government to make it stop pursuing a policy of racism. He added that this was racism of the worst sort. "The word genocide is still not strong enough, because this is the most serious mass murder since the Second World War." He noted that we should not make the same mistakes as history made with regard to the refugee problem. "The community ought to pronounce with one voice its intolerance."

Deputy of the liberal and democratic group and French politician Edgar Faure said that the Indochinese refugees should be described as rejected human beings and the action being taken towards them should be called extermination. He stressed that the community should take action to assist the refugees.

The relief measures as proposed by the resolution passed today include sending ships to help those Southeast Asian countries or areas which are able to receive refugees temporarily; offering the office of the UNHCR 8,000 tons of rice, 15,000 tons of milk powder and 1,000,000 European Units of Account (EUC) as assistance to refugees as well as authorizing the Community Commission to allocate 5,000,000 EUC to aid the refugees. The E.E.C. executive president of Council of Ministers and Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy will take part in the international conference on the Indochinese refugees in Geneva tomorrow on behalf of the Community.

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LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

OW231336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met here this morning with the delegation of the Austria-China Friendship Association led by Gunther Haiden, minister of agriculture and forestry of Austria.

Vice-Premier Li praised the association for its contributions to the promotion of friendship between the two countries and two peoples. At present, he noted, the Sino-Austrian relations were very good. The Chinese vice-premier observed that Austria had achieved much in industry, agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. China should learn from Austria, he said. The scope for economic cooperation between the two countries was considerable.

Minister Haiden spoke of Austria's experience in the development of the economy, particularly of forestry. He said that it was forbidden in Austria to fell trees under a given age. A new sapling had to be planted for every tree felled. In this way, 44 per cent of the total area of Austria continued to be covered with trees. Minister Haiden noted that China has conditions favourable to developing its national economy. Austria is willing to cooperate with China in its plans for modernization.

The 16-member delegation includes senior government officials, members of the parliament and experts on agriculture. During its stay in Beijing, the delegation presented a seed-sifting machine and tree seeds to China. The machine can sift various types of seeds of grain, cash crops and vegetables. At the meeting, Vice-Premier Li thanked the Austrian friends for their gifts. He asked Minister Haiden to convey the greetings of Premier Hua Guofeng and himself to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

Austrian Ambassador to China Wilfried Gredler attended the meeting. Also present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Yang Jue, vice-minister of forestry, and Yu Peiwen, Chinese ambassador to Austria. The Austrian guests arrived in Beijing on July 15. President Wang Bingnan hosted a banquet in honour of them and Ambassador Gredler also entertained the delegation at a reception. The delegation left Beijing for other parts of China this afternoon.

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIANS VISIT PARIS--Paris, June 27--The delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences left here today after a visit to France. During its stay, the Chinese delegation visited institutions of scientific research, universities and other institutions of higher learning in Paris, Lyon, Grenoble, Aix-en-Provence and Bordeaux. The Chinese scholars had talks with noted French economists, historians, jurists and writers. Roger Vaurs, director general of cultural, scientific and technical relations under the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet yesterday in honor of the Chinese guests. Mei Yi, leader, and Bao Zhenggu, deputy leader, of the Chinese delegation, left here today for a visit to the Netherlands. Other members of the delegation left on the same day for home. The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 6. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 27 Jun 79 OW]

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW231548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--Dr. Ahmad al-Tiya al-Masri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy, and Mrs. al-Masri gave a reception here this afternoon in honour of the 27th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution.

Among the guests were Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and He Biaoux, deputy director of the general logistics department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Members of the diplomatic corps also attended.

ULANHU FETES SUDANESE ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW211332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the Sudanese People's Assembly led by Dr. 'Abd al-Hamid Salih 'Abd al-Gadir, controller of the assembly.

Sudanese Ambassador to China Mubarak Uthman Rahmah attended the banquet. Also present was Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The delegation arrived here yesterday on its way home after visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

JI PENGFEI HOSTS BANQUET FOR ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

OW231650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

Leader of the delegation is Kapasa Makasa, member of the central committee of the United National Independence Party and chairman of the rural development subcommittee under the party central committee.

In a toast, Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei praised the Zambian people for their sustained efforts to defend their national independence and develop their national economy and national culture under the leadership of President Kaunda and the United National Independence Party. He said: "Internationally, the Zambian people have persisted in opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism, adhered to the policy of non-alignment and worked for the complete independence and liberation of the African Continent. In particular they have actively supported the national liberation struggle in southern Africa and made great contributions to this cause." He reiterated: "The Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government have always supported the people of southern Africa in their just struggle against racist rule and for national independence. We resolutely support the Zambian people's stand of opposing foreign intervention."

On friendly relations between China and Zambia, Ji Pengfei said: "The Chinese people highly treasure Sino-Zambian friendship which was personally fostered by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and President Kaunda. Today, brother Makasa has led the first party delegation of Zambia to visit China. This visit will open up a new channel for promoting the traditional friendship between our two peoples and for developing the friendly co-operation between our two parties. We will exchange views on questions of mutual concern in the spirit of independence, equality and mutual respect and in the spirit of seeking common ground while leaving aside differences. This is of positive significance to promoting our unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in the cause of safeguarding world peace."

In reply, delegation leader K. Makasa said: "Zambia and China are close friends linked by a common desire to uplift the quality of life of man. The friendship between our two countries has grown stronger and developed steadily. The many projects in which our two countries have jointly participated and the economic and technical assistance we have received from the People's Republic of China are of monumental status which will outlive generations to come."

On the political situation in southern Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia in particular, he said it was causing great concern, but with continued assistance from the international community, it should only be a matter of time before final victory was achieved by the people in southern Africa. The delegation leader stated: "It has also been U.N.I.P.'s view that the existence of a strong China, firmly adhering to and upholding the importance of man in the human community provides a favourable basic foundation for peace, stability and social development." In conclusion, K. Makasa hoped that under the Chinese Communist Party and the leadership of Chairman Hua Guofeng the Chinese people would score new and continuous successes.

Zambian Ambassador to China W.R. Mwendela attended the banquet. Present also were leading members of departments under the C.P.C. Central Committee and government departments and Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Ge Buhai. The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday on a friendly visit to China.

WANG ZHEN RECEIVES OUTGOING SIERRA LEONE ENVOY

OW231350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Zhen met here this afternoon with Lloyd Kojo Randall, ambassador of the Republic of Sierra Leone to China, who will soon leave his post at the end of his term of office.

NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME RECEIVES UPPER VOLTA DELEGATION

OW201626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a friendship delegation from Upper Volta led by Samlambere Sibiri here this afternoon.

The delegation was formed jointly by the Voltese Association of Friendship Among Peoples and the Sino-Voltese Friendship Association. Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme thanked these two organizations for having done a great deal of work to promote the Voltese people's understanding of and friendship for the Chinese people.

Samlambere Sibiri said that the people of Upper Volta appreciated the Chinese people's spirit of building socialism independently. "We attach importance to cooperation with China. A flourishing and prosperous China is in the interest of the people of the world," he added.

Also attending the meeting were Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Bado Guy Mathieu, ambassador of Upper Volta to China.

PRC PAVILION DAY RECEPTION HELD IN ZAIRE

OW210924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, July 20 (XINHUA)--A reception for the Chinese Pavilion Day at the 6th International Kinshasa Fair was given here today by the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy here Lui Xilin and Director of the Chinese Pavilion Wang Weixiang.

Over 300 Zairian friends of all circles and foreign diplomats here were present at the reception. General administrative delegate of the fair T.M. Boboy and the Chinese charge d'affaires a.i. expressed hopes, in their speeches, that the friendly relations and economic cooperation between the two countries will develop further.

Displayed at the Chinese Pavilion with an area of 1,000 square metres were more than 1,400 kind- of agricultural and industrial products and commodities for export. China participated in the fair for the fourth time since the first fair in 1969.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION IN BURUNDI--Beijing, June 14--The Chinese youth delegation led by Liu Houming, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Youth, arrived in Bujumbura on June 12 to pay a friendly visit to Burundi, states a report from Bujumbura. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Emile Mworoha, permanent secretary of the Party of Unity and National Progress and general secretary of Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth Organization, other youth leaders as well as Chinese Ambassador to Burundi, Shi Ziming. On the evening of their arrival, Mworoha gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. The Chinese ambassador was also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 14 Jun 79 OW]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN TANZANIA--Dar Es Salaam, July 14--A Chinese youth delegation, led by Liu Houming, vice-president of the All-China Youth Federation, left here for Zambia this afternoon after a nine-day goodwill visit to Tanzania. The head of the Chinese delegation and Rajab Kheri, general secretary of the Tanzanian Youth Organisation, held talks and exchanged experiences on youth work. The delegation visited a university, colleges and factories, and attended Tanzanian peasant day celebrations in Dar Es Salaam, Iringa and Zanzibar. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW]

OPERA TROUPE IN TUNISIA--Tunis, July 13--The Beijing Opera Troupe gave its premiere here yesterday evening to the warm welcome of over 8,000 people. Present at the premiere were Tunisian Minister of Cultural Affairs Mohamed Kawali and Minister of Commerce Slaheddine M'barak [as received] The Chinese troupe led by Zhang Guochu arrived here on July 10. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 13 Jul 79 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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RENMIN RIBAO URGES UPHOLDING PARTY POLICY ON ERRING CADRES

OW231205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0710 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 23 July contributing commentator's article: "Remove Interferences, Uphold the Party's Policy Toward Cadres Who Made Mistakes"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 July--The nationwide mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has in the main been victoriously completed. For more than 2 years the various localities have in accordance with the party Central Committee's plan conducted conscientious investigations into the factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and have by and large crushed this counterrevolutionary political force which for a long time wrought havoc and brought calamity to the country and the people. Due punishment has been given to the very small number of sworn followers of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who committed serious crimes, incurred great popular indignation and clung to their reactionary stand. The vast majority of personnel being screened have--through criticism, help and, if necessary, through struggle against them by their respective organizations and the masses--made a clear breast of their problems and actively exposed the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," summed up their experience and lessons, made a clean break with the ultraleftist line and gained the forgiveness of the masses. Quite a number of comrades, after being cleared, have obeyed arrangements of their organizations and happily taken up new jobs where they are showing high spirits and working hard to win new merits and make up for past mistakes, contributing to modernization and regaining the trust of the party and the masses. Facts have proven: The party Central Committee's policy concerning investigations is correct; it has absorbed both the positive and negative experiences of all past political movements, restored the good tradition in handling the struggle between the two lines in the party, strictly distinguished between the two types of contradictions and implemented the principle of "unity-criticism-unity" toward comrades who made mistakes. Therefore, the movement has progressed in a very orderly and steady manner, has been very successful and has provided a new example for solving problems of the struggle between the two lines.

But there are also a small number of cadres being screened whose performances are not good and whose attitudes toward their own problems are not quite honest and realistic. Some were proven to have made mistakes and admitted that they did, but now they swear that they never made the mistakes and refuse to acknowledge what they said; some are resorting to sophistry, insisting that the serious political mistakes they made were just ordinary cases of saying or doing the wrong thing and are trying in every possible way to absolve themselves; some, after being cleared, do not accept the jobs assigned by their organizations and find excuses and refuse to report for duty; some not only refuse to admit their mistakes but pose as "victims" and request the organization to give them a clear explanation and "implement the policy" for them; and some have drawn a few people to their side to pester the organization with unreasonable demands or to ridicule and sneer at comrades whose attitudes are good in admitting mistakes and who are serious about mending their ways or to challenge and threaten activists making investigations and personnel handling cases. A few individuals have even ganged up with the "black sheep" in society, stirred up trouble and disrupted normal work, production and social order.

All these cases interfere with the correct implementation of the party's policy toward cadres who made mistakes, with the success from start to finish of the investigation work and with the development of the excellent situation in which to work for the four modernizations; they must not be ignored and deserve our vigilance.

A person who made mistakes may, in the process of examining and recognizing his mistakes, sometimes have ideological relapses, and there is nothing strange about it. Among the people being screened this time, a small number, perhaps because they were more seriously poisoned by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," even now still have many muddled ideas and fail to distinguish between right and wrong; or perhaps because of their more serious preoccupation with selfish ideas and personal considerations, they try to shield their mistakes, fearing to admit them, worried about personal gains and losses, always hoping to turn their own problems from big ones into small ones and from small ones into no problems at all, while suffering also from ideological relapses. For the majority of these people it is still mainly a question of understanding and consciousness. With regard to these comrades, party organizations and the masses should continue to do good ideological and educational work and patiently and carefully help them distinguish between right and wrong, raise their consciousness, face up to their mistakes, accept their lessons and change for the better; they must not detest and reject them, because for the time being they cannot overcome their mental blocks but use simplistic and crude methods to solve problems.

What we must pay attention to is a very small number of another kind of people. Most of them actively pushed the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and have still not yet really changed their political stand and their thinking and feelings. A few individuals among them were actually accomplices and remaining evil elements of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee they have erroneously appraised the situation, coordinated with the erroneous trend of thought that has been stirred up in society and taken advantage of our party's call for emancipating the mind, developing democracy and implementing policy to stir up trouble and vainly attempt to negate all the achievements since the crushing of the "gang of four," to negate the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to interfere with the concerted efforts of the whole party and whole nation to accomplish the four modernizations.

The evil performance of this small number of people shows us by negative example that, although in many places the factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been in the main destroyed, in other places it has not yet been destroyed. It also shows that to thoroughly transform ideologically those people who tied their own destiny to the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and who are accustomed to trimming their sails, maneuvering among various groupings and to swindles and bluffs, it is still necessary to do arduous work before it becomes possible to awaken them to their mistakes, correct them and make a fresh start. This is also a struggle between transformation and resistance to transformation. This kind of struggle will remain unavoidable for some time to come. We must take full cognizance of it and must not lower our guard.

Some people actually did their best to push the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and did many evil things. Now they have again come out to negate the exposure-criticism-investigation movement, interfere with normal work, spread fallacies to confuse black and white and confound right and wrong. They have exercised a little influence to mislead people in certain places. With regard to these people, we must refute them with sound arguments in order to insure a correct understanding of the facts. In this way we can help the comrades they influenced to wake up as soon as possible and at the same time contribute to the real success of the movement from start to finish according to the party's policy.

Some people argue that "my question is one of carrying out orders, and I cannot be held accountable." Their argument is that they acted according to documents of that time and that now the party Central Committee has rescinded these documents. Therefore their mistakes can no longer be held against them but should have "gone with the wind [yi feng chui 0001 7364 0706]." To deal with this question, we should make a concrete analysis. If, indeed, the mistake was made at the time--only to carry out instructions from higher up--naturally the lower level and the individual should not be held responsible. But even so, a mistake is a mistake, and it is still necessary for the one who carried out the instructions, particularly if one is a Communist Party member, to explain to the organization and the masses realistically and clearly the circumstances surrounding the instructions and the consequences it caused, to raise one's ideological understanding, conscientiously sum up experience and draw lessons from it and consciously conduct suitable self-criticism. The question now is: Some people not only "carried out instructions" but entered the service of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," participated in certain conspiratorial activities, betrayed principles, confounded black and white, took the initiative to collect blacklist information to frame the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, extorted confessions by torture, created cases in which people were unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced, threw an area or department into confusion and caused serious losses to revolution and production. Could this kind of bad behavior, which cast away the party's principles solely for personal gain, be considered only a question of "carrying out instructions?" Could it be that the score should not be settled and investigated?

Some people stress that they have participated in party work for many years and should not be disposed of because for a time they did what Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did. We say: With regard to a cadre's merits and faults and rights and wrongs, the party has always maintained that it is necessary to see not only his performance at a particular time on a particular matter but his entire history and work as a whole. But this definitely is not to say that a cadre's mistakes can be written off at one stroke because he had a good record in the past, or that we may adopt an attitude of unprincipled accommodation and tolerance, failing to criticize what should be criticized and failing to deal with what should be dealt with. It must be pointed out: Making necessary criticism of those who made mistakes and dealing with them in a fair and reasonable way--this in itself is a kind of help and education, or in our party's words, "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient." This does not in any way mean to negate a cadre's entire history or his work as a whole. Besides, the history of the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck was no ordinary history. If you really treasure your past history when you did something good for the party and the people, you should really use the yardstick of a Communist Party member to face up to your problems, dig out the ideological cause of your mistakes and learn a profound lesson. If you excuse yourself with your past actions and adopt a policy of not recognizing your mistakes, do you think you can be forgiven by the masses? Is it good for yourself? Can there be any enlightening and educational effect on others?

Some have been treated leniently by the organization. Then they have the temerity to blame the organization: Why was I criticized before [the lenient treatment]? I should be given a good explanation.

There is a good explanation in answer to this question. Strictness in ideological criticism, leniency in organizational handling--this is our party's consistent policy toward erring cadres. In the course of investigation, so long as a cadre clearly examines and admits his own problems, shows that he is correcting his mistakes and wins the masses' forgiveness, the organization will treat him with leniency and exempt him from punishment in accordance with party policy. If because of this he thinks that he has no problem and negates the criticism he received before, he is very wrong. Strictness in criticism and leniency in handling constitute one integral policy. Only by making a realistic, scientific analysis of mistakes from the high plane of principles and by conducting serious criticism can we help the person who committed mistakes to wake up, learn a serious lesson and sincerely mend his ways. Only by helping those who committed mistakes to straighten out their thinking and distinguish between right and wrong can we create the necessary condition for lenient handling, and only in this way can we create a solid common ideological foundation for uniting with these comrades. The relationship between the two is one of dialectical unity. If you admitted your mistakes when you were criticized but now use the lenient treatment you receive as an excuse to negate the serious criticism you incurred, it can only indicate that the criticism did not produce the educational effect it was supposed to have on you, and that you still need further help.

Some people seize on certain shortcomings in the investigations; we have stressed the need to act strictly according to the party's principles and policies and past traditions and rules. This is a fact for all to see. As to shortcomings or errors of one kind or another which occurred in a very few places caused by factionalism or other reasons, they have largely been corrected or are being corrected as soon as they are discovered. With regard to this kind of question, it is all right to proceed with good intentions and put forward opinions and suggestions, and they should be properly solved. But, if one seizes on certain isolated phenomena which are nonessential and not principal to the movement or seizes on certain already settled questions to negate one's examination and criticism by the organization and the masses and even to use them to negate the entire investigation, it will be very difficult for one to share a common language with the party on the matter of the great struggle to smash the "gang of four" and very difficult for one to work with one heart and one mind with the party for achieving the four modernizations.

The most important purpose of the investigation is to thoroughly solve the problem of the factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and eliminate the hidden danger. Otherwise, the root cause of turmoil will remain and hurt the people. At present the investigation is generally entering the stage of drawing conclusions and taking action. It is necessary to pay special attention to doing good ideological work among the investigative personnel, repel all kinds of interferences and firmly, unswervingly and correctly implement to the letter the party's policy toward cadres who made mistakes. We must uphold principles and resolutely correct all kinds of erroneous thinking that run counter to the party's line and policies, violate the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and are not conducive to bringing the exposure-criticism-investigation movement from a good start to a good finish.

In dealing with concrete problems concerning people under all circumstances, we must strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, narrow the target of attack and help more people by education. The evidence on which a decision on a case is based must be repeatedly checked and verified and be conclusive. The nature of the case must be accurately determined, the case must be handled according to proper procedures and the decision on it must be reasonable and able to stand the test of history. If it is discovered that there was untrue material involved or that the original conclusion was not properly reached, it is necessary to rectify the original conclusion by seeking truth from facts. In making a conclusion on a case, we would rather allow for unforeseen circumstances than go too far.

It is necessary to make a concrete analysis of appeals from those who are screened. We should adopt reasonable opinions and not indiscriminately denounce them for adopting a dishonest attitude when they appeal their cases. We should try to persuade and educate those who have presented unreasonable opinions. When the evidence in a case is conclusive, we can make a conclusion on the case on the basis of the facts, even though the person involved in the case does not admit his mistakes.

As for individuals who cling to their mistakes and engage in ceaseless haggling, we should try to present the facts and reason things out with them and seriously criticize the educate them. As for those who have serious problems, refuse to mend their ways after repeated education and disregard party discipline and state law, we should deal with them strictly. Those whose major problems have been clearly investigated should be liberated in good time, and we must not seize on minor issues. Furthermore, we should arrange proper jobs for them according to their individual conditions. We should not leave their problems unsolved for a long time.

Under the leadership of party committees at various levels, comrades engaged in investigation have done much work investigating the "gang of four's" factional set-up, eliminating political chaos and the causes of instability and disunity and educating and saving erring comrades over the past 2 years or so. Taking a firm and clear-cut stand, these comrades have conscientiously implemented the party's principles and policies and made efforts to restore and carry forward the party's style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. They have worked hard and conscientiously and have not been upset by criticism. Their work achievements have been fully affirmed by the party and the people.

Party organizations at various levels, especially comrades who have been engaged in investigation, should sum up their experiences in order to avoid faults. They should continue to work hard, advance in the wake of victory, wind up their exposure, criticism and investigation work perfectly and in a down-to-earth way, uniting all comrades who can be united and with whom we can work together in order to carry out the great struggle for socialist modernization.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE STEPS UP COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

OW210536 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Jul 79 OW

[Text] According to GUANGMING RIBAO, the Ministry of Commerce recently held a national conference to discuss plans for commercial education in Yantai City, Shandong. During the conference the question of how to rapidly and vigorously develop commercial education to cope with the urgent needs of socialist modernization in China was discussed and studied.

The conference held that to vigorously develop commercial education, it is necessary to adhere to the policy of walking on two legs, that is, to establish more schools of commercial education as well as run training courses for cadres on a rotational basis and part-time courses for staff workers and workers. At the conference a plan for the development of educational undertakings by all commercial units between 1979 and 1985 was mapped out. The plan's specific demands are:

1. It is necessary to first run well and build a certain number of commercial colleges and institutes.
2. It is necessary to vigorously revive and further develop various kinds of specialized middle schools.
3. It is necessary to build more technical schools to train more skillful technicians for the grassroots commercial units.
4. It is necessary to organize the masses of cadres, including leading cadres, to undergo rotational training within the next 3 years.
5. It is necessary to promote part-time education among the masses of staff workers and workers on a wide scale, step up training for young workers and launch education on the political line among the new workers recruited each year.

INCREASE IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION NOTED

OW220244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)--Washing machines for families, refrigerators and light bicycles are among the new lines of consumer goods trial made this year in Beijing and Hangzhou.

Electronic quartz watches, rarities in China a few years ago, are being mass produced in Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin, Jiangsu and Shaanxi. Calendar watches, automatic watches and small women's wristwatches are made in a much larger quantities than in 1978. Shanghai alone trial manufactured 23 kinds of such clocks and watches, 19 of which have already been put into production.

In the first six months of this year, Shanghai, Beijing, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Tianjin, Guangdong, Hunan and Hubei introduced 5,000 kinds of consumer goods in new varieties and designs. Light industry departments all over China are aiming to make more products of better quality and to add varieties in an effort to expand light industry as stipulated in the 1979 national economic plan. Many plants have adopted new technology and used new materials to cut down waste and lower production costs. The quality of watches, machine-made paper, ceramics, cigarettes and leather products has improved.

Exhibition sales have been held in Hebei, Hubei, Sichuan and Guangzhou to test consumer reaction to new designs and quality of products. Beijing's department stores had exhibition sales of cosmetics and handbags from Tianjin, enamelware from Dalian, and ready-to-wear garments from Shanghai and Guangzhou earlier this year. The Ministry of Light Industry has scheduled a nationwide exhibition of consumer goods for later this year.

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PRIVATE TEA STALLS CREATE CONTROVERSY IN BEIJING

OW230221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Newsletter: "Selling Large Bowls of Tea Is Also a Profession Needed by the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 July--This summer many cooperative tea stalls have appeared on Beijing's busy streets, with young people enthusiastically selling tea to perspiring passers-by to quench their thirst. This has been praised by the people of the capital as a good thing. But amid the praise there have also been reproaches saying that selling tea is not respectable, that it cannot be regarded as employment and that it is not something that young people should do.

Is selling tea a proper profession needed by society? We reporters recently visited some tea stalls in Beijing. We discovered that customers, including local staff members and workers, travelers from other provinces, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese and foreign guests continually patronized the stalls. Many customers said that all undertakings needed by society and the people should be regarded as employment if they are carried out through organized labor and if the people who engage in these undertakings are paid, thus insuring that their daily needs are satisfied. Youths' tea-selling stalls are an organized undertaking in Beijing Municipality, so how can it be said that tea-selling is not a profession?

In the past all tea stalls in Beijing disappeared. One of the important reasons was contempt for the collective economy, which was chopped off as the tail of capitalism. As a result, the abolition of tea stalls caused a great deal of inconvenience to the masses. Judging from this past experience, the simultaneous existence of the collective economy and the state-run economy is needed by society, and the collective economy should not be chopped off at will.

The old society divided professions into low and high and respectable and not respectable under the influence of the three religions and the nine schools of thought. Because of this, contempt for such services as selling tea is still causing trouble today. This remnant of the ideology of the exploiting classes must be eliminated.

JIEFANG RIBAO ARTICLE CALLS FOR EMPLOYING REFORMED YOUTH

OW221946 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 22 July article by (Luo Ying): "We Should Give People a Chance To Turn Over a New Leaf"]

[Text] The article says: According to the report made by comrades of the public security and labor departments, many units are reluctant to employ, in accordance with the party's policy, youths who broke the law and committed crimes in the past but have truly mended their ways through education and reform. The reason given by these units is that they do not want to use people who broke the law and committed crimes. Such thinking is open to question.

We should give these youths a chance to turn over a new leaf and provide them with a means of supporting themselves if they have truly mended their ways. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A policy which does not give people a way out is not the policy of the proletariat." We should try our best to educate and transform into new persons people who broke the law and committed crimes so that we may turn a negative, disruptive factor into a positive one. How can we possibly refuse to give people, especially young people, a chance to start a new life?

The article says: The reason some units and comrades are reluctant to employ these reformed youths is that they consider them incorrigible, believing that "the leopard cannot change his spots." Our reply to this kind of argument is that youths who took a wrong step in life were not born wicked. They were the victims of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Some were also influenced by unhealthy tendencies in the family or society. Of course, they themselves should also be responsible for their failure to transform themselves successfully. However, many of these youths have now recognized their mistakes and learned a lesson. The great majority are able to mend their ways.

The article says: Undoubtedly, there will be a few who will return to their old habits. But this poses no serious problem. We can always punish, educate and reform them again if they commit future crimes.

The article concludes: There are also many units and comrades who discriminate against part-time schools and part-time students. This is also wrong. Our entire society should warmly support part-time schools and help departments concerned to make a success of these schools. We must not discriminate against them. We should also show warm concern for part-time students. We must not make life difficult for them after they leave school. This is a major task affecting the transformation of our society and the education of our young generation. Everyone should be responsible.

FURTHER REPORT ON SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT

OW200506 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] A bumper yield of summer grains has been reported in all parts of China, and grains purchased by the state are now being delivered to the state. According to statistics compiled by the departments concerned, as of 15 July the procurement plan for summer grains was overfulfilled by 106 percent. Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hubei, Shanghai and Shandong each overfulfilled the plan by more than 10 percent.

In procuring grains and oil-bearing crops this summer, all localities paid special attention to implementing the party's policies on purchasing grains and oil-bearing crops and handled the relations among the state, collective and individuals with fairly good results. Keeping in mind the importance of supporting China's four modernizations, the broad masses of peasants stepped up grain procurement and delivery after achieving a bumper summer harvest. The state's decision to increase the purchasing prices of grains and oil-bearing crops beginning this summer particularly inspired the rural communes and production brigades to sell their grains and oil-bearing crops to the state.

Many communes and production brigades in the major summer grain-growing areas overfulfilled the 1979 procurement plan this summer. According to regulations, the state paid them the increased prices for the overfulfilled portions procured. All localities are now concentrating on doing a good job in the last stage of delivery. In certain localities where procurement has not yet been completed because of continuing rainfall, effective measures are being taken to speed deliveries in order to fulfill the procurement plan. Under the guidance of correct policies, efforts are being made in areas where the procurement target has been fulfilled or overfulfilled to purchase more grains from production brigades that are willing to sell their surplus grains to the state after achieving a bumper harvest in order to do an even better job in purchasing more grains and oil-bearing crops.

JIANKANG BAO CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED FAMILY PLANNING

OW230540 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Report on JIANKANG [HEALTH] BAO 21 July editorial: "Do Our Work Well in Publicizing the Idea That It Is Most Advisable for Each Family To Have Only One Child"]

[Text] The editorial says: Thanks to the attention and leadership of the party Central Committee, our country's natural population growth rate has decreased from 23.4 per thousand in 1971 to 12 per thousand in 1978. The achievements of the 1970's are noteworthy, and such achievements are inseparable from the strenuous efforts of the broad masses of medical workers. However, we must realize that the current natural population growth rate is still rather high. Last year approximately 17 million infants were born, and of them more than 30 percent were the third or more additional child born into the family. This figure is far too much higher than the demand to have only one child per family.

The mid-1950's and the 1960's were two high population growth periods in our country. The children born during those two periods are themselves now beginning to get married. If no controls are implemented, a new peak will once again appear in our country's population growth.

The editorial says: To lower the population growth rate further, it is now necessary for us to take effective steps to shift the focus of family planning and publicize the idea that it is most advisable for each family to have only one child. The future demands are: late marriages, child-bearing at a later age and birth control. Late marriages are conducive to the physical development, work and study of all young people. Taking 100 years as a fixed period to evaluate the effectiveness of bearing children later in life, there would be five generations in one century if the child-bearing age were 20, while there would be four generations if the child-bearing age were 25. As a result, there would be a reduction of one generation. Birth control means that it is most advisable for each married couple to have only one child. By the end of this century, the total number of married couples will reach 240 million. If each of these couples had one less child, China's population would be reduced by 240 million. Therefore, in view of the world situation as a whole, practicing family planning to control population growth is definitely not just an individual matter but also has a direct bearing on the people's welfare and the four modernizations.

The editorial points out: Through hard work, China's natural population growth rate can be lowered to 10 per thousand by the end of 1979 and to 5 per thousand in 1985. If we work still harder, it is possible for us to lower the population growth rate to zero in the year 2000.

The editorial says: In promoting the idea that it is most advisable to have only one child, there are many tasks to be achieved.

1. It is necessary to conduct propaganda and education on a large scale.
2. It is necessary to provide the masses with technical guidance on birth control. Medical personnel performing birth control operations should undergo training and examinations. They must be meticulous and responsible in performing their duties. In addition, special efforts should now be made to train well clinic personnel in communes.

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At the same time, it is also necessary to protect the safety of all patients undergoing birth control operations by publicly commending outstanding medical personnel and selecting them as pace-setters for others to follow. If a problem arises from a birth control operation, it must be handled seriously and solved earnestly to help the patient recover rapidly.

3. It is necessary to step up scientific research and constantly provide new methods of contraception to the child-bearing masses.

4. It is necessary to do a good job in distributing contraceptives.

5. It is necessary to do a good job in infant care.

FIRST NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON 'SCIENCE OF SCIENCE' HELD

OW230846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--China's first national symposium on the science of science was held here recently.

Participants in the symposium called for extensive investigation of the present state of China's science and technology, for a summing up of the experiences gained and lessons learned in scientific and technical work in the past 30 years and for the setting out of the laws governing its development. They also decided to step up the translation of foreign material and build up the country's library holdings in this field. It was decided at the symposium to set up a liaison centre for all those engaged in the study of the science of science and to publish a journal to disseminate results of their research.

Among the 80 scientists and philosophers attending the symposium were Yu Guangyuan, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Li Chang and Qian Sanqiang, vice-presidents of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The study of the science of science started in the 1930s as an outcome of the rapid development of modern science and technology. The science is concerned with the study of the laws of development governing science and technology. The science is concerned with the study of the laws of development governing science and technology and also the relationship between science and technology on one hand and politics, economics, philosophy and law on the other. The study of the science of science provides theoretical data for the planning and administration of a country's scientific and technological work and policy drafting.

NATIONAL MEETING ON AIR POLLUTION HELD

OW220713 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Shenyang, July 22 (XINHUA)--A national meeting on the prevention of air pollution was held here recently to pool research forces and try to achieve a breakthrough in environmental protection within three years.

Academic exchanges have been going on between two hundred scientists and technicians from all over the country on atmospheric monitoring, tackling the source of pollution and other questions relating to biology, meteorology and medicine. The participants discussed a preliminary plan for the prevention and control of air pollution in Shenyang.

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The consensus was that atmospheric environmental protection work had entered a new stage wherein questions would be tackled in a regional comprehensive way instead of on a single subject basis.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR STRONGER LEADERSHIP OVER CITY HYGIENE

OW220422 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Report on an undated RENMIN RIBAO short commentary: "Be Concerned About the Weal and Woe of the People, Grasp Well Urban Hygiene"]

[Text] The commentary says: Thanks to the measures taken by the party Central Committee and many provinces, municipalities and prefectures to step up the patriotic health campaign, since 1978 many cities have to varying degrees improved hygienic conditions. But viewing the situation as a whole, the hygienic conditions in most cities are still not quite ideal. In some cities, they are no better than in the 1950's.

Environmental hygiene has become a very serious problem in some localities where filthy water and piles of dirt and garbage are scattered all over the place. Under the threat of the three industrial wastes--waste water, slag and gas--beautiful rivers have been turned into filthy mires, posing a direct threat to the people's health.

The commentary points out: The bureaucratic work style and neglect of the weal and woe of the masses on the part of the leadership is one of the main reasons our cities are making slow progress in improving hygienic conditions. The cadres in charge of public health in some localities have failed to pay due attention to sanitation work, whereas in some localities responsibility for sanitation work has been pushed back and forth between different departments and cities. Therefore, in order to do a good job in public health work, it is important to overcome the bureaucratic work style of our leading personnel.

BEIJING, CHONGLING OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF YUCAI SCHOOL

OW220316 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1543 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 July--The Chinese Education Society held a forum in Beijing yesterday to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Yucai [5148 2088] School which was founded by the "great people's educator," Tao Xingzhi. More than 200 people attended the meeting including Hu Yuzhi, Sha Qianli, Dai Botao, Zhu Zhijian, Fang Ming and Ke Zhicheng, some of the former teachers and students of Yucai School, members of the former life education society and Mr Tao Xingzhi's relatives and friends.

Zhang Jian, vice chairman of the Chinese Education Society, presided over the forum. Dong Chuncai, chairman of the Chinese Education Society and representatives of teachers and students of Yucai School, spoke. Filled with enthusiasm, they retold the glorious history of the school's development under the leadership of the CCP and the care and support of Comrade Zhou Enlai and others, as well as described its growth under Kuomintang rule. They said: Yucai School was a progressive school founded in 1939 by Mr Tao Xingzhi in Chongqing under Kuomintang rule. The school was progressive because it was run under the leadership of the party and with its support. Most of the students enrolled at that time were "refugee children" who had fled to the rear area from the enemy-occupied zones. Emulating the spirit of the Yanan School, besides studying their regular and specialty courses, Yucai's students studied revolutionary theories, engaged in productive labor and helped reclaim wasteland.

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Those who spoke at the forum pledged that they would emulate Mr Tao Xinghi's spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, continue to carry forward the fine tradition of Yucai School and contribute their share in realizing socialist modernization at an early date.

The Chongqing No 20 Middle School, the former Yucai School, also held a meeting yesterday to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Yucai School. Commemorative activities will also be held in Shanghai Municipality in the next few days.

AFP: BEIJING WALLPOSTER DEFENDS WANG DONGXING

OW231126 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (AFP)--A wall poster today firmly defended Chinese Communist Party Vice-Chairman Wang Dongxing who was recently accused of serious embezzlement of funds.

Zhang Jing, the author of the poster put up at the Xidan crossroads here, demanded the arrest and condemnation of members of the "Beijing Spring" dissident organization which levelled the accusations against Mr Wang, number six leader of the Chinese regime. This movement has publicly accused Mr Wang of having embezzled nearly seven million yuan (four million U.S. dollars) to build for himself a plush residence in Zhongnanhai--the "Forbidden City" where Chinese leaders live.

Zhang Jing believed that not much new construction had been carried out in Zhongnanhai since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. He said it was normal that a few residences were being built. "Is it illegal to reconstruct buildings in the Forbidden City?" he asked.

He accused the "Beijing Spring," one of the few dissident movements still active, of being a "counter-revolutionary organization opposing Chairman Hua Guofeng and the entire party Central Committee." He also charged that the movement had singled out elderly party cadres for criticism and was practicing "ultra democracy." Observers recalled that the last charge was generally made against all dissenting movements disbanded at the end of March in Beijing.

Early in March big slogan and wall posters signed by the "Beijing Spring" demanded that Mr Wang, a former bodyguard of the late Chairman Mao Zedong, be brought to justice and face a disciplinary commission in connection with the alleged embezzlement. The poster remained several days on the former Democracy Wall at Xidan though the public security usually was vigilant and quickly tore down any wall poster criticizing a high Chinese leader, observers noted.

Several people have voiced their disapproval on the edge of Zhang Jing's poster. "Wang Dongxing is guilty," one of them wrote down with a ball point pen.

BRIEFS

NEW LITERARY JOURNAL--Beijing, 5 July--THE CONTEMPORARY ERA, a full size literary quarterly, will soon be published by the People's Literature Publishing House for circulation at home and abroad. Each issue will carry a total wordage of approximately 100,000 Chinese characters. The journal will stress reflecting the contemporary life and introducing works by new writers. It will also carry works by foreign writers. The novel "Yin Xueyan Forever" written by Bai Xianyong from Taiwan province to describe the life of the upper class in Taiwan is among those carried in the quarterly's inauguration issue. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW]

ANHUI CPPCC MEETING CONVEYS SPIRIT OF NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS

HK240326 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held a meeting of its members in Hefei on 18 July to convey the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. It mobilized all democratic parties, people's organs and patriotic figures of all circles in Anhui to seriously study the documents of the sessions, implement the resolutions adopted by them, heighten their revolutionary spirit, work hard and win a great victory in the first battle of the new Long March together with all the people of China.

Fang Qikun and Sun Youqiao, vice chairmen of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Qin Guangyu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee attended the meeting. Also present were responsible people of all democratic parties and some of the members of the National CPPCC Committee in Hefei. Comrade Wei Jianzhang, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, conveyed the main spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the National CPPCC Committee. In his report, he gave a brief account of the main course of the sessions, reported his preliminary understanding of studying Premier Hua Goufeng's government work report and emphasized developing the revolutionary united front to serve realizing the socialist four modernizations.

Comrade Wei Jianzhang emphasized in his report: Seriously studying and widely publicizing the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee is a current important political task. All democratic parties, people's organs and patriotic figures of all circles of Anhui must not only seriously study the documents of the two sessions and profoundly understand the spirit of the documents, but they must also conduct extensive publicity and education among the masses. Comrade Wei Jianzhang said in his report: We must fully understand the fundamental change in China's class relations at home and also the important role of the united front. The change in development in China's classes at home has demonstrated that China's united front has been extended. It has become an extensive alliance of socialist laborers and patriots who uphold socialism led by the working class with worker-peasant alliance as the basis. It has demonstrated the great victory of China's socialist reform and also fully manifested the important role of China's revolutionary united front.

FUJIAN RIBAO EDITORIAL STRESSES DEVELOPING LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK230901 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 Jul 79 HK

[Report on FUJIAN RIBAO 17 July editorial: "Speed Up the Development of Light Industry in the Course of Readjustment"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says that to implement the principle formulated by the party Central Committee and State Council of readjusting the national economy, Fujian must take special measures to make a breakthrough in light industrial development and promote agriculture and heavy industry. We must do everything possible to quicken our step of light industrial development and be determined to make a big breakthrough in it. We can thus still better promote the development of agriculture and heavy industry.

The value of light industrial and handicraft output in Fujian is 60 percent of the total value of the province's industrial output. The profit and cash derived from light industry and handicrafts are 45 percent of the total financial revenue of the whole province.

The foreign exchange revenue derived from export of light industrial and handicraft products is some 62 percent of the total foreign exchange revenue of the whole province. The editorial says that to quicken the development of light industry, we must take measures to make a breakthrough in it and promote agriculture and heavy industry while readjusting the proportional relations in the national economy. Such measures completely conform with the principle of agriculture and light and heavy industries and also suit the actual situation of our province. Party committees at all levels must seriously put light industry in an important position and mobilize the forces of all quarters to speed its development up so the development can catch up with or be slightly faster than that of heavy industry. Thus, the development of light industry can push the development of the national economy forward.

Planning, material, financial, commercial and transport departments, other departments concerned and all walks of life and trades must show concern for and vigorously support light industry. To quickly promote light industry, we must do a good job of enterprise management in light industrial units and extensively and penetratingly conduct the movement to increase production and practice economy while improving quality, increasing output and range of products and reducing consumption as the central contents.

JIANGSU PROVINCE RECOVERS FROM 9 JULY EARTHQUAKE

OW190934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, July 19 (XINHUA)--Life is returning to normal after the recent earthquake in Liyang County, Jiangsu Province, according to XINHUA reporters in the affected area. Village fairs are back in business, and prices remain stable. On the morning of July 16, seven days after the earthquake, reporters visited Shangxing Commune, the epicentre of the quake. There they found more than 100 stalls, belonging to rural collectives and individual farmers, offering a wide variety of products, ranging from poultry and meat to wooden and bamboo furniture. The commune's grain purchasing and supply centre had bought from the peasants 1,050 tons of grain since the start of the summer harvest. "Half of this was bought after the earthquake struck," said the centre's director, Wang Ageng.

Most of the houses in Shangpei Commune were destroyed by the earthquake on July 9. Three days afterwards, all the residents moved into temporary dwellings. The majority of able-bodied workers are now engaged in field management of autumn crops which promise a good harvest. The commune had a good harvest last year, and food grain allotted to the peasants there was more than 300 kilogrammes per capita. "The total output of this year's summer crops was well over 50 per cent higher than last year," Secretary Sun Quanbin of the commune party committee told XINHUA. "Each commune member is expected to earn 15 yuan more this summer thanks to the bigger harvest and increased purchase prices for farm produce."

"The situation is stable because the peasants have enough to eat and more money to spend," he added. Entrance examinations for vocational schools were given as planned on July 12 in Shangxing, Shangpei and Tangqiao communes, while the earth continued shaking with aftershocks. The examinations were held in the open for 400 students, who shaded themselves from the sun with umbrellas and straw hats.

JIANGXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PROMOTING CRASH REAPING, SOWING

HK231202 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently issued a circular demanding that the party and revolutionary committees at all levels quickly concentrate efforts to resolutely do well in promoting crash reaping and sowing.

The circular noted: Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the situation in the countryside of Jiangxi has been excellent. After reaping a bumper harvest of spring-ripened crops, we are again confidently looking forward to a bumper early rice harvest. The pressing and busy battle of crash reaping and sowing has now been launched. Concentrating efforts to resolutely do well in fighting the battle of crash reaping and sowing is very significant for reaping a full bumper harvest this year, doing well in readjusting the national economy and fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's national economic plan. The circular said: The cadres and masses have been happy and encouraged over this year's bumper early rice harvest. Amid this excellent situation, we must guard against arrogance, relaxation and slackening of vigilance. We must educate the cadres and masses to make sustained and redoubled efforts, advance in victory and implement the spirit of the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC.

The circular emphasized: We must base ourselves on fighting against natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest. The rainfall during the first half of this year was relatively less than normal. Moreover, there has been inadequate water conservation. We must strengthen the work of preventing and fighting drought. We must firmly establish the thinking of fighting natural disasters for a long time to reap a bumper harvest, carry forward the revolutionary spirit that man is sure to win over nature, overcome all difficulties and fight against natural disasters to promote crash reaping and sowing and insure a bumper harvest.

Places with inadequate water must not wait passively for rain. They must rely on the masses to actively open up sources and bring into full play the role of all mechanical motive forces, manpower, animal power and equipment to fight the drought. At the same time, they must strengthen the management of existing water conservancy projects and insure reasonable, planned and economic use of water. They must also strengthen the work to prevent plant diseases and eliminate insect pests in late-maturing early rice strains and single and double-cropping late-rice seedlings. They must insure the timely tending of double-cropping late rice which has been planted. They must get a good grasp on any change in insect pests and eliminate them and plant diseases well before they cause any harm.

The circular noted: Crash reaping and sowing is a current overriding central task in the countryside. The leadership at all levels must seriously change their work style, improve their work methods, concentrate their efforts and go all out to do well in fighting the battle of crash reaping and sowing. They must revolve around and yield to this central task in all work. They must suspend all meetings which have nothing to do with crash reaping and sowing. They must encourage the cadres to go do the frontline of crash reaping and sowing and solve problems on the spot. They must organize office cadres and all trades to participate in and support crash reaping and sowing. They must widely and penetratingly publicize and implement the spirit of the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC, further strengthen political and ideological work and continue to implement all policies.

They must put the system of production responsibility on a sound basis, do well in organizing labor, strengthen quota management and realize equitable calculations of pay with equal work for both women and men and be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments. They must be concerned over the livelihood of commune members, pay attention to preventing heatstroke and integrate labor with rest to insure that the commune members will have abundant energy and enthusiasm to plunge into the battle of crash reaping and sowing and struggle hard to win a complete victory in crash reaping and sowing.

The Jiangxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held an urgent telephone conference on the evening of 18 July to formulate plans for crash reaping and sowing. Responsible comrades of all provincial departments, committees and offices and of all prefectures, municipalities and counties attended the telephone conference. At the conference, Comrade (Liu Zhonghou), deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, conveyed the circular of the Jiangxi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on concentrating efforts to resolutely do well in promoting crash reaping and sowing.

SHANDONG PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING ON NPC DOCUMENTS

SK231248 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to station sources, to enhance the people's understanding of the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and unify their thinking on the basis of the guidelines of this session, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee held a meeting in Jinan from 10 to 13 July to study and discuss the above-mentioned documents. The meeting was attended by those engaged in theoretical study and propaganda and responsible comrades of propaganda departments and offices under the CCP committees of various prefectures, municipalities and large enterprises. Comrade (Lin Ping), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the meeting. The meeting studied with particular attention Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government and concentrated on discussing the class relations in our country and current principal contradictions.

All participants expressed support for Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government, saying that it is a programmatic document guiding our people in the work of socialist modernization. They held that his analyses of China's class situation, class struggle and current principal contradictions are in entire agreement with the basic Marxist principles and conform to the actual condition of our country.

The meeting made arrangements for the study and publicity of the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC. It put forward the demand that a great upsurge in disseminating, studying and implementing the guidelines of this session be launched as quickly as possible throughout the province. It called on the comrades to put emphasis on studying Premier Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government and the seven laws while studying and publicizing other documents. Through studying and publicizing the documents, the meeting urged, they should gain a clear understanding of the excellent situation since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, fully affirm that the principles and the series of important policies laid down at that plenary session are entirely correct, and unify their thinking on the basis of the guidelines of that plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The meeting called on all localities, departments and units to promptly disseminate among the masses the guidelines contained in the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC by using all propaganda media and adopting effective measures. They should make these guidelines known to every household and clear to everybody. For this purpose, lecturers and propagandists should be trained and sent to grassroots units to lecture on the contents of the documents before the cadres and masses. Newspapers, radio and television stations, publishing departments, cultural organizations and journals should do good propaganda and report work in this respect.

Conscientious efforts should be made in promoting the study of the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC among the incumbent cadres. Party schools should include the study of these documents in their curricula, and in the light of the actual situation, all departments and units should hold rotational training classes for their cadres. Universities, colleges and secondary schools should include the study of these documents as a major part of political courses. In addition, continued efforts should be made to develop the campaign to study and discuss the principle of practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth and to see that this campaign is carried out in every grassroots unit.

The meeting pointed out: To achieve good results in studying and publicizing the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, it is necessary to conscientiously strengthen the leadership over this work, fully understand its vital significance and make specific arrangements and give concrete guidance for it. Leading cadres at all levels should take a leading role in studying, lecturing and implementing the documents. Efforts should also be made to train backbone workers in this respect, strengthen the supervision and evaluation of the work, grasp typical examples and sum up and exchange experience on a timely basis.

While studying the documents, we should link the guidelines contained therein closely with our actual situation and put them into practice. And we should see that, with the zeal aroused through the study of these documents, the vast numbers of cadres and masses are striving to make a success of industrial and agricultural production and other work and to contribute to the four modernizations.

ZHEJIANG CCP COMMITTEE FETES KWP DELEGATION IN HANGZHOU

OW231227 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW

[Text] On the evening of 22 July, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the visiting friendship delegation from the Korean Workers' Party led by Kim Hwan, a member of the political committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Prior to the banquet, Li Fengping, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, met with leader Kim Hwan, deputy leader (Cho Yo-paek) and all the other members of the delegation.

Yesterday morning the delegation arrived in Hangzhou from Kunming by special plane accompanied by Qiao Shi, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. At the airport to meet the guests were Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee; (Xing Zitao), secretary of the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee; and (Wang Yufu), director of the provincial office of foreign affairs.

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN BANQUET FOR KOREAN DELEGATION

HK231016 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee gave a banquet on 19 July in honor of the goodwill delegation of the Korean Workers' Party. An Pingsheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the banquet. He and the delegation leader proposed a toast to each other, declaring: "We must further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and the peoples of China and Korea. We must drink a toast to the great friendship of China and Korea." The DPRK ambassador to the PRC was invited to the banquet. Qiao Shi, Liu Minghui, Li Yuan, Wang Shichao, (Li Fan) and (Li Ling) attended the banquet. Afterward, the delegation was invited to a film soiree.

YUNNAN FIRST SECRETARY MEETS WITH SPORTS DELEGATION

HK231133 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jul 79 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan sports delegation which will take part in the fourth national sports meeting has been organized. The provincial physical culture committee held a mobilization rally on 18 July to mark the establishment of the provincial sports delegation. Attending were An Pingsheng, Gao Zhiguo and Ma Wendong, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. They also received the leading comrades of the sports delegation before the rally. At the rally, (Chen Fang), chairman of the provincial physical culture committee, made a mobilization report, encouraging the players and coaches to step up training. At the conclusion of the rally, An Pingsheng spoke, wishing that the provincial sports delegation would achieve good results at the fourth national sports meeting.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CONFERENCE ON PROFITS--The Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference on increasing production, practicing economy and turning deficits into profits. The conference summed up the province's experiences in increasing production, practicing economy, turning deficits into profits and making an inventory of warehouses gained in the first half of this year. It also made arrangements for the work to be carried out in the second half of the year. (Han Tianshi), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and spoke at the conference. He called on leaders at all levels to conscientiously study and publicize the spirit of the third plenary session and the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and promote the movement to increase production and practice economy. The participants noted: During the first half of this year, the total value of industrial output in the province was over 2.9 billion yuan. After turning their deficits into profits, the net profits earned by enterprises in the province reached over 180 million yuan, an increase of 40 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 16 Jul 79 HK]

YUNNAN SUMMER FARMING--According to YUNNAN RIBAO, people of all nationalities in Yunnan Province have overcome the most serious drought in the past 70 years and fulfilled 81 percent of the sowing plans for grains and beans. Eight million mu of intermediate rice are growing promisingly. By 20 June the province had completed intercropping on 4 million mu of asparagus beans. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW]

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS SEE PERFORMANCE BY VISITING ACTORS

SK210551 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, the first performance of "The Xian Incident" staged at Wu-lan-cha-te in Hohhot on 15 July by the modern drama troupe of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, which has come to tour our region giving performances, was warmly welcomed by an audience of various nationalities. Watching the performance together with some 1,300 people of various nationalities from various circles were responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army organs Ting Mao, Kong Fei, Yun Shiyang, Huang Hou, (Bu He), (Jiang Yi) and (Zhang Rugang); vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee Ke Ligeng and Wang Zaitian; responsible comrades of the Hohhot municipal party and government organs (Su Lin) and (Bai Zhen); and responsible persons of the Propaganda Department and the United Front Work Department of the regional CCP committee, regional [words indistinct] and culture bureau and various mass organizations.

Bringing with it the profound friendship of the people of various nationalities of Ningxia, the modern drama troupe came to our region and enriched the literary and art scene in our region and promoted cultural interchange between the fraternal nationalities of the autonomous regions. The lengthy "The Xian Incident" warmly sang the praise of the great victory of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao and the anti-Japanese National United Front and eulogized the immortal meritorious deeds of the esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou.

After the show, leading comrades Ting Mao, Kong Fei, Yun Shiyang and Huang Hou went up the stage to meet with all the actors and actresses, congratulated them on their successful performance and had a group picture taken with them.

NEI MONGGOL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON HARVEST WORK

SK201416 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 SK

[Report on 14 July Nei Monggol Regional Revolutionary Committee circular]

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the regional revolutionary committee issued a circular on 14 July calling on the vast numbers of rural cadres, commune members and staff and workers of all agricultural and livestock farms across the region to go into strenuous action and exert conscientious efforts to make the summer harvest a real success. The circular states: This year wheat and other summer-ripening crops in our region are in fine growing condition, promising a bumper harvest. Starting from late-July, wheat will be reaped. People in all localities are requested to draw a lesson from past instances where grave losses resulted from delayed harvest work and poor management of this work. They should go into prompt, strenuous action and make careful arrangements for wheat harvest so as to set a good record of our summer grain production.

The circular requests that people in all localities do well in preparing for summer harvest at this time when they are strengthening the late-stage management of their wheat fields. Solid work should be done in carrying out the necessary ideological work among the masses, in organizing and allocating manpower and draft animals, in doing maintenance work on harvesting and threshing machines and in supplying materials required in summer harvest.

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The circular points out: Summer harvest is a very seasonal task which should be completed in a short period and which requires a considerable amount of intensive labor. During the summer harvest period, various localities should concentrate all their available forces to harvest the crops on a crash basis. All meetings which may hamper summer harvest should be called off, and all mobilization movements of rural labor force which may adversely affect summer harvest should be stopped so that the leaders' energies and all labor force in the countryside can be focused on summer harvest.

The circular stresses: All localities should make full use of the existing harvesting and threshing machines. They should step up their efforts in training machine operators, do a good job in conducting checkups and maintenance work on the machines, and make available sufficient supplies of necessary tools and spare parts so as to give full scope to these machines in summer harvest.

In distributing the harvested wheat it is necessary to adhere strictly to the party and state policies and the regional party committee's related policy decisions for rural and pastoral areas while taking into consideration the interests of the state, collectives and individuals.

The circular also asks various localities to strengthen their leadership over the summer harvest work. It says that in those leagues, municipalities, banners, counties, communes and state-run agricultural and livestock farms where the summer harvest work is heavy, principal leaders should take charge of summer harvest which should be regarded as the central task. In those places, the circular urges, the units concerned should form summer harvest work groups for directing and checking the work at the forefront of production.

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

SK201429 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Regional Revolutionary Committee recently issued a circular calling on all localities to seize the present opportunity and go all out to fatten their livestock. The circular points out:

Of late, fodder grass in most pastoral areas has been growing rather quickly because of the continuous rains. This is an opportune time for fattening livestock. To strengthen conscientiously the management of grazing animals, fatten livestock and win still greater success in animal husbandry, all localities are requested to do the following:

1. Great attention should be paid to fattening livestock--this should be regarded as the central task of animal husbandry at this time. Immediate action should be taken to organize the herdsmen to fatten livestock in every way possible, and leaders at various levels should personally take charge of the work. They should lead the cadres to the forefront of livestock production to strengthen leadership over the work and help improve the management of grazing animals. They should see to it that animal-fattening work is carried out in a down-to-earth way.
2. All abolished effective animal-fattening measures should be restored. In the past many effective measures in this respect were criticized and denied because of the interference and sabotage caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Now these measures should be put into force again.
3. In Yi-ke-zhao and Ba-yan-nao-er leagues the threat of drought has not yet been alleviated. All available measures should be taken to solve the shortage of water for the animals.

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4. More effort should be exerted to control animal diseases. All animals should be given proper treatment to rid them of internal and external parasites.

5. Fattening livestock and breeding draft animals are two main tasks of animal husbandry in summer. It is necessary to do the animal-breeding work well while fattening the livestock, and every effort should be made to raise the conception rate of animals.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN FLOOD CONTROL--Party organizations at all levels in Tianjin Municipality have mobilized masses to do successful work in flood control this year. As early as March the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a meeting to study and draw up plans for flood-control work and another work conference on flood control in May to further carry out the plans. The various suburban districts and counties of the municipality all established flood-control commanding organs and organized groups to inspect dams, river courses, dykes, water gates, pumping stations and escape canals. Pumping stations having an important bearing on the 700 mu of farm land in the suburban districts and counties have all been maintained and kept in good repair. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jul 79 SK]

TIANJIN REPORT MEETING--A report meeting on Comrade Zhang Zhixin's deeds was held on 6 July at the people's gymnasium in Tianjin Municipality. More than 5,000 people attended this meeting, jointly sponsored by the municipal trade union council, the municipal women's federation, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal students' federation. Comrade Zhang Zhixin's brothers and sisters were invited to the meeting to report on her heroic deeds. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 6 Jul 79 SK]

TIANJIN LAW SCHOOL--Tianjin, 8 July--A sparetime law university opened in Tianjin Municipality recently. The main purpose of the sparetime university is to train on-the-job cadres of the people's court, the people's procuratorate and public security departments at municipal and district levels. At present, 137 cadres are studying at the university. The students use their spare time to attend lectures twice a week for a period of 3 years. The subjects taught at the university include Marxist philosophy, the basic theory of state and law, the history of the Chinese legal system, constitution, criminal law and other current rules and regulations of our country. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0322 GMT 8 Jul 79 OW]

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JILIN: WANG ENMAO RECEIVES HERO-MODEL REPORT GROUP

SK231546 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 79 SK

[Text] The report group of the heroes and models in the self-defensive counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border wound up their activities in all localities in Jilin Province and returned to Changchun Municipality.

On the afternoon of 22 July, First Secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, Chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and First Political Commissar of the Jilin Provincial Military District Wang Enmao received all members of the hero-model report group. Also present were responsible comrades of the Jilin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Changchun area and Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees, including (Wang Daren), Ho Youfa, (Yu Lin), Zhang Shiyang, Yu Ke, Mu Lin, Chen Hong, (Xiao Chun), (Liu Luming), (Ding Chi), (Liu Fengming), (Peng Zhongtao), (Liu Zhao), (Chen Jifa), (Wang Yichi), (Wang Rui), Ren Qingyuan, Li Beihuai and Zhai Xiangkun.

Comrade Wang Enmao, on behalf of all army men and civilians of Jilin Province, expressed thanks to all members of the hero-model report group. He said: The visit to our province by the hero-model report group has greatly inspired the broad masses of army men and civilians throughout the province. This certainly will accelerate the development of the activity of learning from heroes with actual deeds in a deepgoing and extensive manner, bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses for working for socialism and quicken the pace in promoting the four modernizations.

LIAONING ISSUES 'EMERGENCY CIRCULAR' ON RUSTICATED YOUTH

SK210848 Shenyang Liaoning Province Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to a source of this station, on 11 July the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees issued an emergency circular demanding party committees at all levels and various departments to go into action immediately, further do a good job and whip up an upsurge in repatriating rusticated youth to rural areas and mobilizing middle school graduates to go to the countryside and help them settle there.

The circular says: Educated youth working in the countryside who should return to their youth centers, and middle school graduates who were assigned to work in the countryside and rural areas in past years, must all be mobilized to go to the countryside by the end of July this year. Middle school students who graduated this year and are assigned to work in the countryside must be sent to the rural areas by the end of September.

The circular points out: No unit is allowed to arrange jobs, including temporary jobs, for those educated youth who should have returned to educated youth centers and worked in the rural areas. Jobs already offered to them should be declared invalid.

From now on, when recruiting and handling applicants for return to cities, it is necessary to select and admit superior ones in accordance with their performance and time spent in rural areas. Middle school graduates of 1978, who were assigned to work in the countryside but have not yet gone, will still be counted as rusticated youth of 1978 if they go to the countryside before the end of July this year. Those who go to the countryside after 1 August will all be regarded as 1979 graduates. The various departments are not allowed to recruit new workers until the task of mobilizing the rusticated youth to return to their educated youth centers and sending middle school graduates to rural areas is completed in the main.

The circular demands that party committees at all levels step up leadership over the work of sending educated youth to rural areas and place this work on the agenda. In doing this work, it is necessary to assume a firm stance and take effective steps. Urban areas should cooperate with rural areas to speed up the preparatory work of materials for rusticated youth returning to educated youth centers and middle school graduates going to rural areas.

Meanwhile, efforts should be made to do a good job in deliberating and arranging issues such as setting up educated youth farms and teams with independent accounting systems.

LIAONING COMMENTARY ON COLLECTIVELY OWNED ENTERPRISES

SK231322 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Broadcast commentary: "It Is Necessary To Deepen Our Understanding and Develop Collectively Owned Enterprises Actively"]

[Excerpt] Vice Premier Kang Shien recently said at a meeting: Enterprises of collective ownership and state enterprises are all socialist. We should treat them equally without discrimination politically and carry out the principle of more pay for more work economically.

The first secretary of the party committee of our province, Ren Zhongyi, said: Though state enterprises are the lifeblood of the country, enterprises of collective ownership are also indispensable and should not be ignored. Both these kinds of ownership are socialist and have their advantages. There are bright prospects, plenty of room and great futures for collectively owned enterprises.

The words quoted above give a clear explanation of the importance and bright prospect of collectively owned enterprises. But, in fact, some incorrect notions and practices against collectively owned enterprises still exist. Some state enterprises discriminate against collectively owned enterprises and even want to block the development of collectively owned enterprises. And there are quite a few staff, workers and youth who feel contempt for collectively owned enterprises, thinking that only working for state enterprises is honorable and working for collectively owned enterprises is lowly. Obviously, all these views are wrong. We should understand that collectively owned enterprises are important components of the whole socialist economy. In the past and at present, collectively owned enterprises have played an important role in developing production and meeting the needs of the people. Viewed from the standpoint of development, it is certain that collectively owned enterprises will play an even more important role for the four modernizations.

By supplementing the inadequacy of state enterprises, collectively owned enterprises can meet the needs of the people in a better way. The daily necessities of the people are many and varied and, with the increase of production and improvement in the living standard, the goods and articles needed will vary continuously. It is impossible for the state to include all these articles in its production projects. But the collectively owned enterprise, as it is a relatively small-sized enterprise scattered everywhere, can be very flexible in adapting to market needs, readjusting production and increasing variety and output to meet the needs of the people in a timely manner. With the system of assuming the sole responsibility for its profits and losses enforced in collectively owned enterprises, the economic achievements of collectively owned enterprises have a close link with the welfare of the staff and workers. Therefore, staff and workers will have a strong sense of responsibility for running a successful enterprise and funds will also be circulated lively. So, collectively owned enterprises will play an important role in producing accessories for large enterprises, in accumulating funds and in earning foreign exchange.

To develop collectively owned enterprises and expand work opportunities is a major issue in settling educated youth and disposing of surpluses in the labor force. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company has established collectively owned enterprises to settle 42,000 youths awaiting job assignments. Luda, Fuxian and Shenyang municipalities and other places also set up a number of collectively owned enterprises to make arrangements for a great number of youths awaiting job assignments. In short, because collectively owned enterprises are flexible, scattered everywhere and can adapt flexibly to market trends, they have good prospects for development in the future. Collectively owned enterprises hold an important position in the national economy and they will co-exist with the state enterprises for a long time to come. The out-of-date notion that only state enterprises are socialist and collectively owned enterprises are semi-socialist does not fit the present situation anymore. We must dispel this notion. In order to treat them equally without discrimination politically and enforce the principle of more pay for more work economically, authorities concerned have stipulated that staff and workers of collectively owned enterprises enjoy equal rights and opportunities with the staff and workers of state enterprises in applying for school entrance examinations, joining the army or anything else. If staff and workers of collectively owned enterprises are transferred to state enterprises, they will receive credit for their length of service in collectively owned enterprises. Wages and welfare benefits of staff and workers in collectively owned enterprises may be lower than, equal to or higher than those of the state enterprises of the same profession according to the profits they made. Undoubtedly, these stipulations will exert important influence for developing collectively owned enterprises.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG YOUTH FARMS--Over 40 youth farms have been set up in suburban Mudanjiang Municipality, Heilongjiang Province. Some 9,000 of the 14,500 young people in suburban Mudanjiang have settled on these farms. Over the past several years these young people have reclaimed nearly 40,000 mu of wasteland and produced 47.43 million jin of grain crops. In 1978, the plants in the farms turned out 16.2 million yuan worth of industrial products. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

GANSU REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK210532 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to a GANSU RIBAO report, the third enlarged plenary session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held from 11 to 14 July to conscientiously relay and study the documents and guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress, to adopt decisions on convening the second session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress and on electing deputies to fill the vacant and additional positions for the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress and to approve regulations on a trial basis regarding various aspects of birth control. During the plenary session, the participants conscientiously studied a speech delivered at the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress by the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Ye Jianying, the work report of the government delivered by Premier Hua Guofeng on behalf of the State Council, and other important documents. They unanimously held: This plenary session has great importance in shifting the focus of the work, strengthening stability and unity, advancing socialist democracy, enhancing the socialist legal system and accelerating the four modernizations. The work report of the government delivered by Premier Hua Guofeng is a programmatic document for guiding the people of our country to carry out socialist modernization. Our main political task now is to do a good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

The plenary session urged all departments and units to adopt a variety of forms to stir up an upsurge immediately in studying and publicizing the documents and guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and to integrate this task--according to their own actual needs--with the implementation of the party's principles and policies, readjustment of the national economy, action to increase production and practice economy, enhancement of socialist democracy and the legal system, rectification of ideology and work style and opposing unhealthy tendencies. The plenary session urged them to solve ideological and practical problems on various fronts, put into effect the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and push all other work forward. The plenary session stated: It is necessary to carry out large-scale educational activities to publicize democracy and the legal numbers of cadres and masses, especially the leaders themselves, to understand that without democracy, it is impossible to realize the four modernizations and that without the legal system, democracy will not be guaranteed. It is imperative to gradually foster the fine practice of all people abiding by and acting according to the law.

According to the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the actual needs of our province, the plenary session set forth concrete tasks for today and for some time to come with regard to handling the problems left over by history, advancing agriculture in our province, further carrying out the movement to increase production and practice economy, intensifying the training of cadres and skillful persons and doing a good job in birth control. At the closing ceremony of the plenary session, Chairman of the Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Song Ping delivered a speech concerning such issues as studying and publicizing the documents and guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth National People's Congress, current tasks and making proper arrangements for convocation of the second session of the Fifth Gansu Provincial People's Congress.

GANSU CIRCULAR ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUMMER HARVEST INCOME

SK211420 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service Mandarin 1125 GMT 17 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Gansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently issued a circular urging leading party and government organs at all levels to strengthen leadership and make a success of preliminary distribution of summer harvest income. The circular states: Since the beginning of this year, we have implemented the two documents on agriculture brought forward by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and continued to carry out the party's various policies for rural areas and, therefore, the socialist enthusiasm of cadres and people has been highly boosted. Leading the masses in large numbers, cadres at all levels rose to combat adversities with concerted efforts and have thus greatly alleviated damages caused by adversities. Presently, public order in rural areas is stable and commune members, with high working drive, are carrying out summer planting, summer harvesting and field management work with all-out efforts. They are determined to reap without any loss the grains they have produced.

Thanks to a rise in the state purchasing price of grain and other agricultural and sideline products, many communes and brigades will have fairly large increases in their total income. This provides favorable conditions for a successful preliminary distribution of income this year.

The circular stresses: Basic tasks of preliminary distribution of summer harvest income include summer grain [words indistinct] and meticulous inventory of work points, accounts, cash and materials. Summer grain [words indistinct] should be done in a down-to-earth manner and the situation in which [words indistinct] is higher or lower than a certain standard should be prevented. In doing preliminary distribution, the relationship among the state, the collective and the commune member should be handled correctly and the cadres and people should be educated in such a way that they will take the whole situation into account, display a spirit of patriotism and strive to fulfill the provincial summer grain procurement task.

Localities where summer grains are their main crops should hand more over to the state (?as conditions permit) after fulfilling the procurement tasks or, if conditions permit, fulfill their annual procurement tasks with summer grains. Communes and brigades which have high production and make great contributions and put the grains in storage more quickly should be commended and rewarded. Production teams where production decreases because of natural adversities, [words indistinct] and whose members will have insufficient food grain before autumn grains are harvested may be exempted from handing over summer grains to the state.

QINGHAI PARTY SECRETARY SPEAKS ON NATIONALITIES COLLEGES

OW220036 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Comrade Zhaxi Wangxu, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and concurrently president of the Qinghai Nationalities College, recently conveyed the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth CPPCC to the teachers, students, staff members and workers of the Qinghai Nationalities College.

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Speaking on how to run nationalities colleges well, Comrade Zhaxi Wangxu said: We must run nationalities colleges well because they are the schools where cadres of minority nationalities are trained. He made the following points:

1. The nationalities colleges must reflect the salient characteristics of the minority nationalities. They should also offer long and short courses and run the school in various ways so that the political and educational level of the minority nationalities can be rapidly raised.
2. Their work, including enrollment of students and assignment of graduates, should be geared to the needs of the pastoral areas.
3. They should attach importance to teaching the languages of minority nationalities as their major subjects.
4. We should respect the minority nationalities' ways of life and strengthen the great unity among the various nationalities. The nationalities colleges should serve as a model in implementing our policy on nationalities and earnestly implement the party's policy of equality among nationalities. They should also persistently uphold the principle of gearing their work to the needs of the pastoral areas, do a good job in teaching by proceeding from reality and train skilled persons for the four modernizations.

QINGHAI: COMBAT HEROES WELCOMED IN XINING 20 JULY

OW210538 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] The report group of combat heroes who distinguished themselves during the counterattack in self-defense on the Chinese-Vietnamese border assigned to tour the Lanzhou PLA units was warmly welcomed by some 1,000 persons at the Xining railway station on the morning of 20 July. When members of the report group stepped off the train, young pioneers gave them flowers.

Present at the railway station were responsible comrades from the party, government and PLA organs in Qinghai and Xining, including Zhang Guosheng, Wu Shengrong, Cha-xi Wang-Xu, (Wang Weiying), (Wang Jinxian), (He Zhenyu), (Hu Chanshan), (Kang Yingzhong), (Lei Zhongye), Li Desheng, (Wang Pingai), (Qiang Guanhua) and (An Guimin), and responsible personnel from the provincial federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation. Every member of the report group was introduced to the leading party, government and PLA comrades of Qinghai and Xining by Comrade (Wu Ge) from the propaganda department of the Lanzhou PLA units who has come to Xining in the company of the report group of combat heroes. The warm welcome accorded to the combat heroes by the masses of armymen and people in Qinghai Province profoundly manifests their lofty respect and admiration of the combat heroes. Everyone is looking forward to soon hearing the reports of the combat heroes.

Zhang Gousheng Address

OW212230 Xinhua Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] During the morning of 21 July armymen and people in the Xining area held a ceremonial meeting to warmly welcome a reporting group comprised of combat heroes from the self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

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More than 10,000 army men and people filled the people's auditorium--the major meeting site--and 10 branch meeting sites. They listened to moving reports by the reporting group.

Before the meeting began the heroes met with the masses at three branch meeting sites--the auditorium of a certain PLA unit, the auditorium of the Xining Municipal CCP Committee and the people's theater. They were accorded a warm welcome in each location. Comrade Zhang Guosheng, permanent secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the meeting.

After the combat heroes made their reports, Comrade Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke. After describing the heroic deeds of the heroes, comrade Zhang Guosheng said: Our army men and people, particularly leading cadres at all levels, should learn from the noble character of the heroes who fought selflessly for our people, our country and socialism during the self-defense counterattack on the Sino-Vietnamese border. We should learn from their patriotism and revolutionary heroism. We should learn from their unselfish and fearless spirit of sacrifice, their spirit of pressing boldly forward.

Leading comrades of party, government and army organizations and PLA units in Qinghai Province and Xining Municipality joined the masses in listening to the moving reports by the heroes' reporting group. The leading comrades included Tan Qilong, (Liang Guting), Zhan Guosheng, Wu Shengrong, Zhaxi Wangxu, Zhao Haifeng, (Li Xingwang), Ya Bulong, Xu Linfeng, Xihouba, Ma Wanli, (Tsang Buqian) (Wang Wenyong), (Wang Jinxian), (Hao Ren), (Zhu Zhenfeng), (Yu Dongwei), (Li Dezheng), (Kang Yingzhong), (Wang Pingai), (Qing Jianhua) and (An Guimin).

XINJIANG MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL SURVEY, ZONING

OW200923 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Recently the Xinjiang Regional Revolutionary Committee held a meeting on surveying natural agricultural resources and zoning agricultural areas. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national conference on this work and exchanged experience in this field. The plans for surveying natural agricultural resources and zoning agricultural areas in Xinjiang were discussed, made final and implemented. All representatives to the meeting expressed their resolve to pay close attention to this work in Xinjiang and contribute their share to the modernization of socialist agriculture. (passage omitted)

The meeting was sponsored by the regional committee for surveying natural agricultural resources and zoning agricultural areas and was attended by responsible comrades, scientists, technicians, offices and bureaus concerned; scientific and educational institutions; and vocational departments of prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities. Responsible comrades of Xinjiang party and government organs Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, Li Jiayu and Jia-na-bu-er were present and addressed the meeting.

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